DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Probably showers; light to fresh southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,549. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c.; cash cotton, 7 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—London is anxiously awaiting news from Gen. White, and is fearful lest he blunder again as he did at Nicholson's Nek. There is a hope expressed, however, that he may hold out until relieved by Gen. Buller. The latter's army corps has not yet arrived at Cape Town, but it is thought probable that the transports may have been diverted to Durban. Reports continue to come in showing that the recent fighting near Ladysmith was of a severe character. Lady Randolph Churchill announces that she will go to South Africa with the hospital ship Maine. Complaints are still made that the Boers have violated flags of truce. A belief is expressed that Colenso, recently evacuated by the British, may be reoccupied. More Boers are concentrating about Kimberley in the hope of capturing Cecil Rhodes. It was officially announced in Berlin and London that an agreement, subject to the approval of the United States, had been reached between Great Britain and Germany, by which Britain retires entirely from Samoa, receiving compensation in territory in the Solomon Islands and elsewhere. The Island of Tutuila is to belong to the United States. It is not expected that the Washington authorities will oppose the agreement. The Right Hon. Jacob Bright, brother of the late John Bright, the famous orator and statesman, is dead. Henry St. John, Fifth Viscount Bolingbroke, died in England. The Czar and Czarina of Russia visited the German Emperor and Empress at Potsdam, being most cordially received. They started for home again in the evening, after a banquet in the new palace. A bill has been introduced in the Brazilian Chambers with the object of removing the capital from Rio de Janeiro to Bello Horizonte. The Guatemalan Government has consented to submit the claim of R. H. May to arbitration.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Advices from Kentucky would seem to indicate the election of Taylor, the Republican nominee, for Governor, but Goebel still insists that he has carried the State.

A marriage license for Admiral Dewey's wedding was secured in Washington yesterday. The ceremony is to take place next week.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Dexter, President of the New York Naval Academy of Nyack, has disappeared. He was last seen in this city.

Secretary Gage denied last night that the Treasury had any present intention of giving aid to the banks to relieve the money stringency.

James R. Howe, the successful Republican candidate for Register in Kings County, has expressed his intention not to spend half of the fees of the place on himself. On the other hand, he declares that he will try to secure the passage of a law making the offices of Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk in Kings County salaried places.

Page 2.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, at the request of Lady Randolph Churchill, has secured the services of several American nurses for the British forces in South Africa.

Page 3.

Revised returns on Tuesday's election made no material change in the results as announced in yesterday's TIMES.

It developed yesterday that Aaron C. Allen, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Elections, who was arrested Tuesday for alleged illegal voting, does not hold the lease of the apartment where he lives.

Perez M. Stewart, the Assemblyman-elect from the Nineteenth District, said yesterday he had formed no plans that would guide his actions in the Assembly. He attributed Mazet's defeat principally to his one-sided investigation and Quigg's tactics.

Page 4.

It is admitted at Washington that negotiations are now pending with a view to insuring that Chinese ports will be kept open to this country.

The Supreme Court at Washington listened yesterday to arguments in a case brought to decide whether express companies or patrons must pay the war tax.

Much dissatisfaction still prevails in Brooklyn over the new transfer system of the Rapid Transit Company. Citizens of the suburbs obliged to pay two fares on surface roads, are outspoken in complaints.

Page 5.

Two men were crushed to death yesterday by pig lead in the storage warehouse at 755 Water Street.

The bark Salvatore arrived at Gloucester, Mass., with the Captain and crew of the schooner William E. Downes, which was abandoned at sea. The crew lived four days in the rigging.

Page 7.

Gen. MacArthur's brigade has captured the town of Mabalacat, driving out two companies of Filipinos. Several insurgent officers were killed. Major Hugh J. McGrath, who was wounded in the battle of Novaleta a month ago, died from his wounds on Tuesday. The Civil Governor and other officials of Negros have sent through Gen. Otis a message to President McKinley. They say they trust that in the inauguration of a form of government based on democratic principles a new era will open up to that region. The report on the four cases in which soldiers were condemned to death by a court-martial at Manila has reached Washington. It is expected that the sentences will be commuted.

Page 14.

The new Zoological Park in the Bronx was formerly opened yesterday by ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, President of the New York Zoological Society.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has sent a letter of thanks to the police for attention on the occasion of her husband's funeral and a check for $5,000 for the pension fund.

Members of the Board of Public Improvements have been served with a temporary writ of injunction restraining them from action in effecting a contract with the Ramapo Water Company.

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Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
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THANKSGIVING DAY IN OHIO.

Gov. Bushnell Issues His Proclamation to the People.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Gov. Bushnell issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation to-day:

"The precedent established by the Pilgrim Fathers of devoting a day in each year to the giving of thanks to Almighty God for the blessings and prosperity showered upon the people is now one of our most sacred and revered customs. From year to year the people of our country have realized and appreciated the guidance of divine Providence as a pillar of cloud by day and as a pillar of fire by night. At this time our country is at peace with foreign powers, our people are blessed with wonderful material prosperity, no disease or epidemic has visited our land, the earth has yielded its fruits bountifully, and our people have every cause for thanksgiving.

"Therefore I, Asa S. Bushnell, Governor of the State of Ohio, in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, do hereby designate Thursday, Nov. 30, as Thanksgiving Day. On that day let the people gather at their usual places of worship, and return devout thanks for the manifold blessings of the year, and around the fireside of the home exchange greetings and good cheer, remembering those who for any reason sorrow and are sad and those who are needy, bearing in mind that 'he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.'"

The Most Luxuriously Equipped Train in the World.

The "Pennsylvania Limited" of the Pennsylvania Railroad is the finest and most luxuriously equipped train in the world. It leaves West 23d Street Station at 9.55 A. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 10:00 A. M.) daily, and runs to Chicago in 24 hours and St. Louis in 28 hours and 45 minutes. All the comforts of a well-appointed home enjoyed en route.—Adv.

Only a Few Steps

From any one of twenty hotels to Grand Central Station, where trains are leaving almost every hour for Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati by the New York Central.—Adv.

GOEBEL LIKELY TO CONTEST

Returns in Kentucky, However, Show Republican Success.

TAYLOR WON BY 9,000 TO 10,000

Democrats May Throw the Matter Into the Next Legislature, Which Has Power to Upset the Result.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—The Republican Campaign Committee claims Taylor's election by from 9,500 to 10,000. The count in Pulaski gives Taylor 1,600 majority. Belated returns from Clay and Leslie gave him 2,000 more. Chairman Long states that returns had been received from all but five counties in the State, and that the figures 9,500 would not be far from the correct result. The Western Union Telegraph bulletin department concedes Goebel's defeat. The Frankfort committee is claiming Goebel's election by 1,500. Goebel claims more, and so does Blackburn, but neither gives any figures to sustain his claims.

Partial returns from the election have been received from all but seventeen counties, and these are mainly large Republican counties. The returns from the Eleventh District, which will roll up the usual Republican majorities, are delayed by lack of telegraph and telephone service, and can only be estimated. They will undoubtedly show more than the usual Republican majorities, and bring Taylor's plurality up to fully 10,000. The count shows Democratic losses as follows: Louisville, 5,000; Logan County, 250; Daviess, 1,400; Hopkins, 700; Fayette, 900; Montgomery, 384; Caldwell, 400; Warren, 1,500. All through the First District large Democratic losses are shown. Throughout the State Goebel ran far behind Shackelford.

Notwithstanding that the returns show Taylor pluralities, the Goebel people claim their leader's election by from 1,700 to 5,000, and it is generally believed that the Goebel people have determined to overcome the Taylor lead in some way and roll up a Democratic majority. It is said to be the purpose of the Goebel people to throw out some of the votes in Louisville. The western part of the State presents a good field for such sort of work necessary to bolster the returns, few of the counties in the First District having sent in complete returns.

The returns from there so far received give Goebel a plurality of only 3,467, where in former years it has gone Democratic by 10,000. The incomplete returns in the Second and Third Districts can be so doctored as to change the result of the election on their face. Up to to-night Perry, Letcher, and Jackson Counties have not been heard from. These counties gave Bradley big majorities in 1895.

No official returns will be received until next week, probably. The Louisville Commissioners will not meet until Friday, and this rule probably will be followed all over the State.

Taylor, the Republican candidate, to-day gave out this statement:

"The battle for the restoration of civil liberty in Kentucky has been fought and won, notwithstanding the disfranchisement of 25,000 voters on yesterday. I congratulate the manhood of the State and thank all those—irrespective of party affiliation—who united to bring about this splendid result.

"The trust which has been confided to me will be assumed and maintained.

"W. S. TAYLOR."

No matter what result the face of returns of yesterday's State election shows, a contest is likely to occur. In view of the probability of such a contest over the vote for Governor, this statement made by Chairman Long of the Republican Campaign Committee at 11 o'clock to-night is significant. Said Mr. Long:

"The Legislature is close, but I think we have lost both houses. From semi-official returns from all counties except twelve and careful estimates from these, we have carried the State by 8,000 plurality for Taylor."

In the event of a contest it will come before the Legislature. This is the case only with the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The law covering this point provides that a board for determining a contest for Governor shall be chosen in the Legislature by lot, the Senate selecting three and the House eight members. The decision of this board is not final nor conclusive. It must report to the General Assembly, where further action may be taken.

To-night's developments bring the Legislature into prominence, because of the probability that it ultimately will have to determine who is to be the next Governor of Kentucky. In all expressions upon the result of the election coming from Democratic headquarters, the Legislature has been claimed as safe for that party. No statement of its make-up has been given, but it is probable a number of members claimed by the Democrats are not Goebel men.

If the strength of the two great parties is nearly equal, these anti-Goebel Democrats probably would hold the balance of power, thus furnishing all the elements for a repetition of the exciting and bitter contest of 1897 which resulted in the defeat of Blackburn for the United States Senate. While the returns on the head of the tickets are incomplete, but little attention has been paid to the figures on members of the Legislature, and until the contest between the leaders is cleared up somewhat, it will be hard to get an accurate estimate of the relative strength of the parties in the Assembly.

GOEBEL SAYS HE IS ELECTED.

Asserts that He Will Be Seated "in Spite of Bradley's Bayonets."

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 8.—Standing on the steps of the Capitol Hotel to-night William Goebel, the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor, made a most sensational speech, which is interpreted to mean that he is determined to take his seat as Governor of the State. The Senator arrived from Covington and went at once to his hotel. A small crowd was on the street in front of the entrance, and turning to them, Mr. Goebel said:

"I believe that I have been elected Governor of Kentucky. Taylor says that he assumes the responsibility, but I say to you that the people of Kentucky are doing the assuming. We shall have four years of Democratic rule by the common people. It will not be an administration of bayonets such as Bill Bradley insists upon."

Williard Mitchell was then introduced to the crowd by Goebel as "the gamest Democrat in Kentucky."

"Before Bradley can name a Governor in Kentucky," said Mr. Mitchell, "by the eternal gods, we will not have a white Republican left in Kentucky. Go home and prepare yourselves to assist in the inauguration of Bill Goebel."

Chairman Abe Young said to-night that Goebel is elected by 3,500.

"I have just come from the Eleventh District," he added, "and know what the vote is. The Eleventh District elects Goebel."

Ex-Senator Blackburn to-night claims Goebel's election by 4,000.

"This has been the hardest fight I ever saw," he said.

OHIO FIGURES HIGHER.

Republicans Now Claim the State by 65,000—Unofficial Returns Show 55,000—Bushnell's Ideas.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Semi-official results indicate that Judge Nash's plurality will exceed that of Gov. Bushnell's two years ago by 27,770, giving him the splendid total of 55,939. The plurality has hovered around 60,000 all day. To the figures above must be added about 10,000 from Cuyahoga and 20,000 from Lucas Counties. Hamilton County, which sometimes gives the Republicans a plurality of 12,000, has been carried by McLean, partly because of a protest against the alleged bossism of George B. Cox.

Judge Nash has offset these disaffections by surprising gains in many rural counties and in his home county. He carries Franklin, the capital city county, by 1,750, while John A. Caldwell for Lieutenant Governor only beats Patrick, the Democratic candidate, by 50 votes, and De Witt C. Badge, Democrat, for Supreme Court Judge, carries the county by 180 votes. Stark County, the home of President McKinley, increases her Republican plurality by 700, and Summit, the home of Chairman Dick, gives Nash 2,500 plurality, as against 292 two years ago. The Republicans are especially gratified over the fact that Judge Nash carried Jones's county.

Chairman Dick puts Judge Nash's plurality at 65,939 this evening. Each branch of the Legislature is Republican by seven majority sure, with several doubtful members which will materially increase the Republican strength. The Jones vote in the State will be about 100,000, which has been the average guess of both the old parties from the start. Jones in a signed statement wired from Toledo expresses himself as well pleased with this showing.

Hamilton County complete unofficial returns give Nash, (Rep.,) 34,805; McLean, (Dem.,) 35,979; Jones, 11,950. McLean's plurality, 1,174. Caldwell, (Rep.,) for Lieutenant Governor, has a plurality of 939. The remainder of the State ticket corresponds with the vote for Lieutenant Governor.

Complete unofficial returns from Cuyahoga County give Jones (Ind.) 36,196, Nash (Rep.) 21,369, McLean (Dem.) 7,429. Jones's plurality, 14,827. The entire Republican county and legislative ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 8,000 to 15,000. Caldwell, (Rep.,) for Lieutenant Governor, has a plurality of over 10,000 in the county. J. J. Gill (Rep.) is elected over Lavosier Spence (Dem.) for Congress in the Sixteenth District by 4,400 votes. Mr. Gill will fill the unexpired term of the late Lorenzo Danford.

Gov. Bushnell, who failed to make a single speech in the campaign, and who was credited with secret efforts to defeat the Republican ticket, has this to say about the result:

"I think the election of yesterday is evidence that Ohio is a reliably Republican State, and that the people are so well satisfied with the present situation that they do not desire a change. While Judge Nash's plurality is greater than I thought it would be, there were so many condition favoring the success of the Republican ticket that I at no time expected its defeat. And now that the people have spoken and decided who my successor is to be he will at all times receive from me the respect due the Chief Executive of the great State of Ohio, one of the grandest Commonwealths of the Nation."

At 10 o'clock to-night Chairman Dick made the following figures on the Legislature: House, 63 Republicans, 39 Democrats, 8 doubtful. Senate, 18 Republicans, 9 Democrats, 4 doubtful.

Col. Dick said: "The large Republican vote and majorities in the State outside the cities show that political conditions are satisfactory to the people, that they are satisfied with Republican policies, and with the conduct of the war in the Philippines. It shows a healthy condition of public sentiment, and demonstrates that Ohio stands at the back of President McKinley.

The total vote of the State will be between 910,000 and 950,000, a substantial increase over last year's vote, which was 793,680, or four years ago, when it was 834,044. The plurality of Judge Nash will not be much below 60,000."

Senator Hanna is not jubilant over the result at his home, but derives consolation from the fact that while Jones carried Cuyahoga by 12,000, Nash leads McLean 10,000. Another little fact that has pleased the Senator is the gain of 152 in the precinct in which the Dillonvale and Long Run coal mines are situated.

The Democrats had circulated a canard that Mr. Hanna had starved his miners in that district, when in reality he has no financial interest in the properties. A third cause for congratulation is the defeat of John F. Locke for the Legislature in Madison County. Locke is a Republican who was defeated for the nomination on that ticket and accepted the Democratic nomination on an anti-Hanna platform.

COMMISSIONER EVANS PLEASED.

Regards the Result in Ohio as a Vindication of the Pension Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—No one in Washington was more interested in the Ohio election than Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans. He was one of the Ohio issues. The Democrats made every effort to enlist the soldier vote against Nash, claiming that McLean's election would compel the President to move Evans out of the Pension Bureau. This threat, in fact, has been used against the Administration by the pension attorneys for months. One of their strongest arguments with the President for the removal of Evans was that if the Commissioner was allowed to stay in office until November, Nash could not carry Ohio, and the followers of McLean did their best to make the threat good.

Commissioner Evans was much pleased with the result, and when questioned about his appointment as a Democratic issue in Ohio said: "I heard much of this before the election, and had letters from many prominent soldiers from different portions of the State condemning the expression that went out, conveying the idea that unless the doors of the Pension Office were thrown wide open to grant pensions during the campaign that from 8,000 to 10,000 soldier votes would be cast against the Administration. This expression was regarded as an insult to the patriotism of the men who saved the Nation. I am confident that the soldiers of Ohio voted their sentiments and stood by their friends, the Administration."

NEBRASKA'S FUSION FIGURES.

Republicans Concede 12,000, and It May Be Much Larger—Mr. Bryan Makes a Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—The election returns so far make sure the election of Silas A. Holcomb, Fusion candidate, as Judge for the Supreme Court. The reports are coming in rather slowly, few counties having submitted the exact results as yet. There is little doubt that Holcomb's majority will be at least 12,000. This is the minimum figure as given out at the Republican State Headquarters.

It is clear that the total vote of the State will not run as high as in the Presidential campaign of 1896. Then the total was 218,000. The vote cast yesterday was less than 210,000, and the indications are that the Republican vote will reach 96,000, while the Fusionists have 113,000. This is an increase of 4,000 for the Republicans over last year, and an increase for the Fusionists of 13,000 over the same year.

This is still a loss of nearly 8,000 votes as compared with the 1896 vote. That was the full voting strength of the State, and the difference between the two totals is supposed to represent the number of stay-at-homes. The full vote cannot be known for twenty-four hours more.

The complete vote in ten counties has been received as follows:

Counties.	Reese.	Holcomb.
Otoe	1,992	2,197
Cass	2,339	2,353
Richardson	2,226	2,318
Thayer	1,558	1,575
Hamilton	1,355	1,627
Polk	709	1,466
Johnson	1,118	1,017
Clay	1,731	1,983
Howard	716	1,224
Douglas	9,324	10,189

The complete vote from thirty counties of the State casting one-half the total vote of the State show a fusion gain over one year ago of 50,000 votes. There are ninety counties in the State. This gain kept up in the remaining counties will give a fusion majority of 13,000.

The Populists are confident of winning by at least 20,000. At noon to-day Chairman Edmisten of the Populist State Central Committee said that he had heard from 329 precincts in the State. These gave Holcomb 28,836 votes and Reese 26,923, making a gain of 5,403 votes for Holcomb over the vote of last Fall, and a gain of 35 votes for Reese, a net gain for the Fusion candidate of 5,368 votes. His returns showed that Douglas County had given Holcomb 1,000 majority, and that three Fusion county officers had been elected there—Sheriff, Treasurer, and Clerk of the District Court.

The Fusionists were happy not only over the overwhelming election of Holcomb, but

Continued on Page 2.

JULIA ARTHUR STOPS THE PLAY.

Forces Box Party Who Snickered to Leave the Theatre—Audience Indignant at Her Action.

The performance of the play, "More Than Queen," in which Julia Arthur is appearing at the Broadway Theatre was suddenly brought to a stop last night in the midst of the third act because the star claimed she was being annoyed by some of her auditors in one of the boxes. Miss Arthur first stepped out of her queenly character and advancing to the front of the stage asserted that she was being interrupted and ordered the curtain rung down.

Then before the large audience had recovered from its astonishment the actress appeared before the curtain and pointed to the upper right-hand box in which were sitting two women, one of them about eighteen years old, and three men. Miss Arthur asserted that they had by their laughing and talking interfered with her work, and she absolutely refused to have the play go on until they left the theatre.

While the audience sat silent in amazement the party thus singled out by the actress quietly withdrew from the theatre. The performance after the incident was recommenced amid a shower of hisses.

This remarkable scene, lasting began in the middle of the second scene of the third act. Albert Brown in the character of Roustan in the Napoleonic drama was on the stage, and was speaking the lines in which the young officer of Napoleon's staff claims credit for his regiment for the victory at Austerlitz.

During the recital of his lines, which were lengthy, a slight snicker came from the upper right-hand box. In the box were three men and two women, the younger of the latter being about eighteen years old. All were handsomely but quietly dressed, and bore the usual evidences of refinement. The light laughter came from the younger woman.

Suddenly Miss Arthur swept out upon the stage and by the astonished Roustan. She kept on down to the footlights. She announced to the astonished audience, in an angry tone, that the play must stop right there, as it was being interrupted by the occupants of one of the boxes.

"I will not continue while this laughter goes on," said Miss Arthur, her eyes by this time blazing with anger. The hundreds of men and women assembled turned their eyes on the various boxes, in which every occupant crimsoned with embarrassment.

There was a moment of awkward silence, during which it was seen that the curtain was slowly descending, while the actors on the stage thus interrupted in their parts stood awkwardly about and gazed at each other in astonishment. After the curtain had gone down Miss Arthur came out to the footlights again and raising her voice continued:

"The play will not go on until those people leave the theatre," pointing to the upper right hand box. The occupants of the box sat for a moment white faced under the stare of hundreds of eyes. The two women then hastily arose, and were hurriedly assisted on with their wraps by their escorts and the party left the theatre.

Miss Arthur had disappeared behind the scenes, and as the five auditors to whom she had objected disappeared at the street entrance the curtain was rung up again. Roustan took up his lines where had left off, and was greeted with hisses, which continued for a few moments.

When the final curtain was rung down there broke out a lively buzz of conversation all over the house, which continued until the audience had scattered on the street. The one subject was the display of anger by the actress. Indignation was expressed by many at the action of the actress in ringing down the curtain and calling attention to the occupants of the box.

Miss Arthur, when seen at her home after the performance, said: "I stopped the performance simply because the people in that box made it absolutely impossible for me to continue in my part. Their interruptions were continual, I stood it as long as I could.

"My whole soul is in my work to make the play a success, and I am trying to give the people an honest performance. I simply cannot do myself justice when my attention is diverted. I have been bothered two or three times by persons who came here for the deliberate purpose of annoying me. I am not over sensitive, and I am sure I do my best for the people who come out to see the play; but when people deliberately annoy me I am obliged to stop the performance.

"I have been compelled to stop my performances on two former occasions, once at the Hyperion Theatre, in New Haven, Conn., and once in Baltimore, owing to just such interruptions. I will not tolerate it from any one in the audience, and would rather such people would get their money back at the box office and leave."

WATCHING THE MONEY MARKET

Treasury Officials Deny, However, that the Government Will Aid the Banks at Present.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Treasury officials are watching the course of the money market in New York, but it is understood that no steps are contemplated at this time to relieve the stringency in rates which exists in some quarters. Officials are disposed to think the excessive charges for money are made largely by banks to customers who desire it for use in speculative ventures, and that for ordinary business the financial institutions are able to accommodate their clients at the legal rates of interest.

Secretary Gage to-night said that he did not consider any exigency existed warranting action by the Government. There was no great accumulation of money in the Treasury, and the outgo of Government moneys was running pretty even with its receipts. In this connection the Secretary said he knew nothing of the statement current in Wall Street to-day that there was to be a conference between himself and well-known bankers of the metropolis to consider the money question, nor was there any basis for the report that the Government was to purchase a large amount of bonds.

The Secretary was in communication by telephone with a prominent banking house in New York to-day, the officials of which informed him that they had enough funds to meet the wants of their regular customers at ordinary rates of interest.

Assistant Secretary Frank Vanderlip was asked by a representative of the Philadelphia News Bureau if he had any comprehensive plan for the relief of the money market if it was deemed necessary. He said:

"I have no comprehensive plan, because such a thing is impossible. There are only two things that the Treasury can do at the present time. One is to deposit in the National banks the internal revenue collections, amounting, roughly, to about $1,000,000 a day. The other is for the Treasury to purchase in the open market Government bonds to the amount that might be considered necessary.

"The price which the Government might pay for bonds would depend upon circumstances, but I do not feel that the Government would be justified in paying more than the market price. That is to say, the Treasury would invite bids for the sale of bonds and would naturally avail itself of the most advantageous offers. These are the only two remedies, and until Congress by larger appropriations provides for the money now in the Treasury being disbursed, there is no way by which the large balance can be paid out.

"I am perfectly frank in saying that I regard the present Treasury balance as larger than it should be, but there is no way by which that can be prevented as long as receipts exceed expenditures."

Mr. Vanderlip was asked how several millions of dollars could be put into the market in case any sudden emergency should arise.

Mr. Vanderlip replied that it could only be done in the way he had indicated—by the Government purchasing bonds. He also added that at the present time the department had no intention of doing anything at all.

The Movement Toward Chicago, St. Louis, and the West

Is accomplished with safety, dispatch, and unusual comfort by the through vestibule trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Four track line. Superb facilities. The route of the celebrated "Pennsylvania Limited" leaving New York (West 23d St. Station) 9:55 A. M. daily, arrives Chicago 9:00 A. M. next day, St. Louis 1:48 P. M. Every convenience imaginable.—Adv.

STEWART ON HIS ELECTION

Has Formed No Plans to Guide His Actions in the Assembly.

STANDS FIRST FOR HOME RULE

One-Sided Investigation and Quigg's Tactics the Principal Causes for Mazet's Defeat.

If, as it is claimed, Perez M. Stewart, the Assemblyman-elect from the Nineteenth Assembly District, where he decisively beat Robert Mazet on Tuesday, has suddenly become one of the shining lights in the local political firmament, he is as yet undazzled by his own effulgence. One of Mr. Stewart's most prominent characteristics, as vouched for by his friends and exhibited by him in the heated campaign that has just come to an end, is modesty.

He protests most vehemently against any assertion that his victory at the polls was a personal victory—insisting that the principles for which he stands were alone the causes that brought the victory about. The dominant trait in his character was further illustrated yesterday when he said he had formed no plans that would guide his actions in the Assembly next year, but would let events shape his course, using always his best judgment as to how he will vote on any question affecting New York City and the district he represents.

Mr. Stewart said yesterday what he has asserted all along, that he does not care to be his own advance agent, and that, while he has enunciated many of the principles for which he stands, yet he has formed no definite plans. The thing that pleases him most about the election is the silent evidence of the ballots that he has been elected by the independent voters of both parties.

He extracts consolation from the fact that in the Democratic districts his vote did not come up to expectations, but he says that Superintendent McCullagh is quite as much to blame for this as the Democrats. The greatest source of satisfaction to him arises from the fact that, standing as he did, the representative of independent sentiment in the district, it was that sentiment that elected him.

IN THE ASSEMBLY BEFORE.

This is not Mr. Stewart's first essay for a seat in the Assembly. He was elected in 1897 by the independents over the straight Republican and Democratic candidates, but the Republican nevertheless was seated. A long contest followed, reaching up to the Court of Appeals, and this body seated him just in time to allow him to attend the extra session of the Legislature called to put through the Metropolitan Elections bill providing for a State Superintendent in the person of John McCullagh. Mr. Stewart voted against this bill, and he says this is at least one piece of legislation on which his attitude is known.

He was asked to run again last year and declined, but this year there came to him a number of prominent citizens of the district representing the Citizens' Union sentiment there who pressed him to again stand for the district. His duty in the matter was pointed out to him and he finally consented to run. Then Tammany Hall indorsed him, or, rather, nominated him in its convention. A fight almost unequaled in local politics followed, and the result is known.

Mr. Stewart was as averse as usual yesterday to express his views on the result or to say anything about himself or his plans, but he expressed himself as much gratified that the independent sentiment had elected him.

"I would just like to say this at the outset," said Mr. Stewart when seen at his home, "and you can make it as strong as you like. My personality did not cut any figure in this contest one way or the other. It did not enter into it in any way. The independent voters of the district wanted some one to stand for their views. Because I happened to be that one was of no consequence in deciding the result. It would have been the same had any other man been nominated in whom the voters had confidence. The bugaboo of Tammany Hall did not frighten anybody. I think we made our position clear to the independents, and that carried the election.

HOW MAZET WAS KNIFED.

"The election figures tell a peculiar story. The Democrats voting independently cut a large figure, but probably not as great a one as the Republicans doing the same. The returns show, I think, that Varnum for Surrogate carried the district by about 600. That is a pretty good exposition of the district party vote.

"I carried the district by 400, and that does not mean a thing other than that Mr. Mazet was cut to the extent of at least 1,000 votes by his own party. In one election district alone—a strong Republican district, where the county ticket got a good majority—seventeen voters put in straight Republican ballots, except that they voted for me in preference to voting for Mr. Mazet.

"I suppose that means several things. One of them is that the people had no confidence in the investigation in which Mr. Mazet stood as the principal figure. There is no doubt that we suffer from a great many serious affections here in this city, but I think we can find our own way of curing them. We do not need to do it from Albany. It seems to me that more and more the people of this city are demonstrating that. The whole general result this year in the county proves it.

"It is just possible that the people have started in to cure themselves in the right way, and that the result in this district demonstrates that they know how to do it. The remedy is always in the hands of the people themselves. It only remains for them to use it. There is no doubt in my mind that the cure for our ills will be found in independent political action. As soon as that crystallizes sufficiently the result will not be in doubt."

Mr. Stewart seemed much amused by the rumors in circulation, said to have emanated from Senator Platt, that Mazet would be seated notwithstanding his signal defeat. "Let them try it," was all the Assemblyman-elect would say on that subject, but Isaac H. Klein, who was present during the interview, expressed himself more strongly on the subject.

DARE NOT SEAT MAZET.

"If they attempt to rob Mr. Stewart of his victory," he said, "the Republicans will never get another Assemblyman from this city until long after Platt and Quigg have been forgotten."

Mr. Stewart said he thought that other causes than the one-sided investigation by Mr. Mazet contributed to his defeat. Prominent among them, he thought, was the unpopularity of Mr. Quigg, who had injected himself into the campaign in a particularly offensive manner. Mr. Stewart said that there was much feeling in the district against Quigg and his methods, especially that part of them which was so prominent in the campaign, and which rested entirely on misrepresentation. Hardly a statement, he said, emanated from the Republican headquarters that was reliable, and it did not take the voters long to find it out, and to give it the punishment it deserved.

Regarding Superintendent McCullagh's work in the campaign Mr. Stewart spoke guardedly, but owing wholly to the fact, he said, that some litigation might grow out of the Superintendent's work, and that, therefore, it would not do to talk about it too much in advance. He said he knew positively that dozens of voters were kept away from the polls on account of the intimidation practiced by the deputies.

"Men who were prominent enough to feel sure that they would be protected against these outrageous attacks by McCullagh's deputies," he said, "were not frightened, but it was very different in the case of humble citizens and small storekeepers, who would not take the chance of being kept away from their avocations or of being kept locked up while their cases were under consideration. As for the charges of colonization, I notice that all that talk has suddenly ceased since the returns are in. There is no disputing the mute evidence given by these."

MR. STEWART'S FUTURE COURSE.

When the conversation switched to Mr. Stewart's probable course in the Assembly, the Assemblyman-elect had very little to say on that subject. "I suppose it is very trite to say that I will be in favor of what legislation appeals to me as good and against what seems to me to be bad, but trite as it is it defines my position," he said.

"In the first place I shall caucus all alone. As to the charter amendments which may come before the Assembly, I prefer not to say anything about my position until it comes time to act. I suppose there will be a report by the Mazet committee recommending certain charter amendments, and I suppose there will be others which will be needed as the result of our experiences with the workings of the charter. It would be foolish to say what stand would take on these until I found out at they were.

"The Astoria Gas bill is another of the measures that may come before the Assembly again. I am opposed to that positively and unequivocally. I believe that the franchises affecting the city should not be granted by the Legislature, but by the Municipal Assembly. The State Constabulary bill is another to which I am opposed, but I must say that unless there are enough independents in the Assembly to stand with me and make it possible for us to make terms, the working majority of the Republicans will be impossible to overcome, and as Platt's grip on the machine is as strong as ever there is little chance that any measure dictated from headquarters will fail of passage."

ON THE BUILDING CODE.

There has been much interest manifested as to how Mr. Stewart would stand on the question of legislative interference with the Building Code of the city lately adopted by the Municipal Assembly, and on which many prominent members of the Citizens' Union have expressed themselves. It was understood that Mr. Folks would present a bill in the Legislature, which would take the place of the present code, but Mr. Folks failed of election, and Mr. Stewart, as the representative of the Citizens' Union, was looked to.

Mr. Stewart is also a builder.

When asked about this matter Mr. Stewart said he was unfamiliar with the provisions of the code, even though it affected his business, and that while he stood primarily as opposed to legislative interference in city affairs, yet he would support any measure that he thought would be a better one than the present code.

"I have said over and over again that we could take care of our own affairs here," said Mr. Stewart, "and what we need badly is less legislative interference. Boiled right down, I stand for home rule, and mean to stand for it on every occasion. The platform of the Citizens' Union is the one I stand on, and its provisions are well enough known to make further comment unnecessary.

"I don't suppose I should have talked as much as this were it not that I am talking to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which stands for the independent sentiment in the community, as I stand for that same sentiment in my district. Events will shape my course. I think that is all I can say."

The Citizens' Union organization of the district as well as other prominent citizens will give a dinner to Mr. Stewart on Saturday night at the Sherman Square Hotel. A number of other dinners and celebrations were also projected in the Assemblyman-elect's honor, but he has besought his friends to have these declared off, as affairs of this kind, he says, are not to his liking.

NO CONTEST IN MAZET'S DISTRICT.

Republicans Say It Would Be Bad Politics to Try to Oust Stewart.

There is a great deal of talk of a probable contest over the seat in the Assembly from the Nineteenth District, in this city, as the Republicans are not at all pleased with the defeat of Robert Mazet. The fact that Mazet was defeated, while others of the Republicans on the ticket received pluralities, makes the loss all the more bitter, because it was a distinct triumph of Tammany Hall, they say, in a fight directed solely at the Chairman of the legislative investigating committee.

Perhaps the most unpleasant part of the defeat, the Republicans say, is the fact that it was brought about by the Citizens' Union, which was allied with them to defeat Tammany elsewhere. The only positive result of the vote cast by the Citizens' Union, they say, is the defeat of two Republicans and the election of two Tammany Assemblymen in their places. Some of the leaders go so far as to say that the present members of the Citizens' Union are seeking revenge for the action of the Republican organization in 1897 in opposing Seth Low and the Citizens' movement.

Most of the talk has grown out of a remark made by Senator Platt in the Republican headquarters, that, should there be a contest, the Republicans would have a majority on the Committee on Contested Seats. This remark, it is said, was made jestingly, but it was at once carried to Richard Croker, who challenged Mr. Platt to make the contest.

It does not seem likely that the Republicans will undertake a contest of the election of Perez M. Stewart. Republicans say it would be bad politics to force a contest over so liberal a plurality. It would, they say, look like trying to put Mazet into an office to which he was not elected, on the face of the returns.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S WEDDING.

May Take Place To-day—Lieut. Caldwell, His Secretary, Secures the Necessary License.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A marriage license was to-day issued to Admiral George Dewey and Mrs. Mildred Hazen.

The application for the license was made by Lieut. Harry H. Caldwell, United States Navy, Admiral Dewey's secretary. The information furnished the clerk and set forth in the license is that Admiral Dewey is sixty-one years of age, and his bride-elect forty-three; that both are citizens of the United States, and that in the case of each party there was one former marriage. To these statements Lieut. Caldwell was required to make oath.

The Washington Post to-morrow will say: "Admiral George Dewey and Mrs. Mildred Hazen will probably be married to-day. No announcement has been made, but the necessary license was procured yesterday, and arrangements for the wedding, which will be attended only by members of the two families, are completed. The ceremony, it is understood, will be performed at the residence of Mrs. Washington McLean, Mrs. Hazen's mother, 1,765 K Street.

"The hour of the ceremony depends, it is said, upon the return of John R. McLean, Mrs. Hazen's brother, from Ohio. He is expected in Washington some time to-day. The required dispensation for the ceremony to take place elsewhere than in a church was procured, and it is asserted that Cardinal Gibbons will be here to officiate."

ANTHRACITE COAL TO ADVANCE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A jump of 25 cents a ton in the price of anthracite coal, which has been rumored among dealers for some time, was to-day pred

from Willoughby Street, and that if a change in the head of the organization is not made voluntarily it may be forced.

The opposition to the auction room is not confined to Coffey and McGarry. There are other Assembly district leaders strong enough in their respective districts to be reckoned with seriously who are dissatisfied and who had a hand in the defeat of Gray. A combination of these disgruntled leaders with Coffey and McGarry is already being discussed, but as yet there are no surface indications that steps toward bringing about such an alliance have been taken.

Rumors of a coming change in the county leadership were persistent yesterday. It was said that such a change, if it was made, would be made without conflict and in the interests of harmony. The name of Controller Coler is being mentioned as the man who would be most acceptable to all concerned if Hugh McLaughlin should step down from the position which he has so long occupied.

"If the party is not satisfied with its present leaders," said James Shevlin, "it is easy enough to change them."

It was reported yesterday that errors had been discovered in four election districts which would change the result of the vote for Register. The alleged errors were said to have been found by the Democratic campaign managers, and on the strength of them, it was said, the election of Howe would be contested.

THE VOTE FOR REGISTER.

The corrected returns of the vote for Register in Brooklyn Tuesday are as follows:

Assembly Districts.	Howe. (Rep.)	Gray. (Dem.)
First	3,690	2,645
Second	1,840	4,917
Third	1,775	4,015
Fourth	4,822	3,818
Fifth	4,482	3,270
Sixth	4,207	3,687
Seventh	4,653	5,759
Eighth	2,374	3,165
Ninth	1,917	2,862
Tenth	3,757	3,426
Eleventh	3,980	4,091
Twelfth	4,505	3,612
Thirteenth	4,090	3,952
Fourteenth	1,908	4,091
Fifteenth	2,380	3,032
Sixteenth	5,469	3,347
Seventeenth	5,683	2,089
Eighteenth	5,347	4,381
Nineteenth	2,265	3,848
Twentieth	4,468	4,036
Twenty-first	5,196	4,666
Total	78,817	78,649
Howe's plurality		168

A BLOW TO EX-SENATOR MURPHY

His Bitter Political Foe Now in Position to Build Rival Machine in Troy.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—No event in yesterday's election is fraught with more local political significance than the Mayoralty contest here. It means the effacement to a considerable extent of ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., as a political factor in this section, and the advancement of the political fortunes of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, who worked hard to secure Conway's election.

Those who know Mayor-elect Daniel E. Conway, a former Murphy lieutenant, but of late years his bitterest political foe, do not expect from him any great reforms that will benefit the public. They look rather for the building up of a political machine that may be even more objectionable than was the Murphy organization.

Mr. Conway, as Mayor, will have great power, and he will not fail to use it. He will fill the appointive offices with trusted men of his own kind. He will probably wipe out the present police force and secure in its stead a body of men that will be for Conway and all that he wants first, last, and all the time. The police have been the mainstay of the Murphy organization. The Police Commissioners, who were friends of the ex-Senator, controlled the election machinery. Friends of ex-Gov. Hill, resenting the alliance of Murphy with Croker, are said to have materially aided in compassing the defeat of Molloy, who was Murphy's personal candidate.

The defeat of William Hutton, Jr., (Dem.) in the Second Assembly District by John F. Ahearn, the Fusion candidate, will add materially to Murphy's discomfiture. The district is normally Democratic by 3,000. Hutton married the only daughter of William Kennedy, the ex-Senator's partner in the brewery firm of Kennedy & Murphy.

Suffolk County Results.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 8.—There is still some doubt as to the result of the vote for Suffolk County Treasurer. According to the returns received to-night, John Sherry, (Rep.,) appears to have been elected, with a plurality of 23. Livingston Smith (Rep.) defeated Rowland Mills (Dem.) for District Attorney by 85 votes.

WOMAN HUGGED THE ELEPHANT.

Mrs. Buty Acts Queerly in the Central Park Menagerie.

The elephant house in Central Park was filled with visitors yesterday afternoon, when a well-dressed young woman jumped the two-and-a-half-foot fence of the elephant's inclosure, and then lifting the bar of the stalls, walked up to one of the huge pachyderms and began to hug and kiss his trunk. Some of the children set up a little shout and laughed at the woman's strange actions, while men and women who looked on wondered what was the matter with her. Keeper Snyder ran in, and with Policeman McDonagh, they took the woman away from the elephant. The animal made not the slightest attempt to injure the woman, and seemed indifferent to the caresses he was receiving.

The woman was taken to the Arsenal, where she would give no description of herself, except to say she was Miss Lily Gillette of America. She had a little satchel with her, which she threw away as she was walking off with the policeman and Snyder. This contained some sewing articles, and a letter addressed to Mrs. Buty of 250 West Thirty-seventh Street.

When the woman was asked why she acted so, she said: "I'm fond of elephants, and I think as much of them as I do of men, and elephants think more of me than men do."

At Bellevue Hospital, where the woman was then taken, she gave her name as Minnie Gillette of America, and said she had been in the United States but a week, having been abroad for five months. Dr. Frank W. Robertson, who has charge of the insane pavilion, examined the woman, and decided to hold her for further examination as to her sanity.

At 250 West Thirty-seventh Street it was said that the woman is Mrs. Buty, a roomer. The occupants of the house said the woman had a bath yesterday morning, and soon after was acting strangely.

BROOKLYN TRANSIT ATTACKED.

Citizens of the Borough Formulate Complaint and Will Act.

Capt. George B. Lockhart presided last Monday evening at a meeting of residents and property owners of Brooklyn at the residence of Willis Van Valkenburgh, 438 Seventh Street, to protest against the service now furnished by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Addresses were made on the subject by the Rev. J. H. Sattig, John Lamont, George Eade, A. A. Barclay, H. P. Smith, Le Grand Van Valkenburgh, and A. A. Smith, and this resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting of residents and property owners, who have lived for many years in this borough, does earnestly and vigorously protest against the further continuance of this dangerous and utterly unsatisfactory service, and all present undertake to at once use every lawful means—legal, financial, and otherwise—to secure a proper and adequate rapid transit service for the residents of the Borough of Brooklyn.

This will be sent to the President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, and the State Board of Railroad Commissioners at Albany. Those attending the meeting found a society whose aim will be to remedy the evils complained of even to the extent of going to law.

$20,000 Gift to Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 8.—A gift of $20,000 has been made to Harvard University in memory of John Simpkins of the class of '85. It is for the benefit of the Lawrence Scientific School. Mr. Simpkins was Congressman from the Thirteenth Massachusetts district at the time of his death. The gift was made by his immediate family. The money will be used for the improvement of the mining and metallurgical laboratories, a department of the university which has hitherto been very weak.

A $100,000 Gold Brick.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 8.—A $100,000 gold brick, the largest ever melted in a Canadian mine, is to be sent down from the Kootenai district shortly.

LONDON ANXIOUS ABOUT GEN. WHITE

Feeling of Dread Lest He Should Blunder Once More.

LOOKS TO BULLER FOR RELIEF

Movements of Latter's Corps, However, Are Not Revealed.

Strong Force of Mounted Troops and Artillery Dispatched to the Front —Colenso May Be Reoccupied.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—To the eyes of military experts the darkest page of the war is now being written. But even that is illuminated with bright passages, such as Gen. White's victorious sorties. If he can keep the British flag flying over Ladysmith until he is relieved the campaign will turn a fresh page, and, with the advance of Sir Redvers Buller's force, the British public is promised more cheerful reading.

This feeling of relief, inspired by recent good tidings, is nevertheless tinged by a certain alloy of anxiety lest Gen. White should again make some fatal miscalculation involving a repetition of the Nicholson's Nek disaster. Her Majesty does not share this anxiety, and apparently is sanguine of his ability to pull through successfully. It is asserted that she has written to Lady White expressing sympathy with her husband in the trials and difficulties he is now experiencing and assuring Lady White of her own undiminished confidence in his generalship. The purport of this letter has been cabled to Gen. White by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The most interesting news to-night is a dispatch from Estcourt announcing the departure of a strong force of mounted troops and artillery for a destination not given in the advices. Another message announces the arrival at Estcourt and Pietermaritzburg within the last few days of reinforcements from Durban, and that 3,500 troops are assembled ready for a readvance to Colenso when the opportune moment arrives. The latter dispatch throws light upon the former, and the force which left Estcourt Monday has doubtless reoccupied Colenso and possibly is now advancing cautiously up the railroad toward Ladysmith. Gen. White's sortie of Friday, almost to the banks of the Tugela River, encouraging its commander in the hope of joining hands with him.

Gen. Joubert, the latest advices would indicate, drew in his horns after Friday's engagement and has since withdrawn the southern Boer contingents, leaving only outposts on the line from Ladysmith to Colenso. The Boers who occupied Colenso about the middle of last week retired without damaging Bulwer Bridge over the Tugela River or the railroad as far north as the village of Nelthorpe, seven miles south of Ladysmith. Evidently they nurse a hope of eventually utilizing both in their descent on Pietermaritzburg. Meanwhile the British are also able to use both, as they have already done, in running up an armored train, which may at the present moment be covering the advance of the Estcourt force.

DEFENSIVE WORKS STRENGTHENED.

At Estcourt and Pietermaritzburg the defensive works have been greatly strengthened within the last few days, and they are now believed capable of holding their own against any Boer force which Gen. Joubert would at the present juncture risk sending against either town. Both are likely to be strengthened before the week is out by a further naval force and even by the first detachment of Gen. Buller's army corps.

None of the troopships has arrived. The one which it was predicted might reach Cape Town at the earliest on Monday is as yet unannounced, and even when it does arrive there, it will have three days' steaming to reach Durban, Natal. As many as six transports, with 4,500 troops, were expected to be in Cape Town Harbor by this time, but the War Office last evening issued a statement to the effect that the only arrivals at Cape Town were the Sumatra, from Durban, with wounded; the Southern Cross, from Gibraltar, with mules, and the collier Wenvoe.

Of course it is possible that dispatch boats have been sent to meet the troopships, with instructions to proceed direct to Durban, and in that event the War Office statement that not one has arrived at Cape Town would be literally accurate, even though several should be half way between Cape Town and Durban.

The situation looks brighter at Mafeking, where the Boers are apparently disheartened at the unexpected resistance, a large body of their force having been detached to the south to assist in the investment of Kimberley, around which the cordon is drawing tighter. Evidently the Boers intend to make a concentrated effort to capture Kimberley and their arch enemy, Cecil Rhodes.

The reported departure of a Boer contingent from Pretoria, with German artillery gunners, moving in a southerly direction, is taken to mean co-operation in the invasion of the northern portions of Cape Colony, an undertaking which thus far has not progressed very rapidly.

Reports of a treacherous use of the white flag by the Boers, coming from native sources, are not received with complete credulity, but at the same time their reiteration is making an unfavorable impression. One paper asks sarcastically whether President Kruger's reference in his message to America to "staggering humanity" meant the Boer use of the white flag.

BELIEVE KAFIRS EXAGGERATE.

The news of a great victory which was circulating here yesterday evening is not confirmed, and the Boer losses reported by what may be designated "Kafirgrams" ought to be greatly discounted, as the Kafirs, knowing the British wish to hear of Boer losses, are likely to supply them with reports to their taste. However, allowing for all exaggeration, Gen. White appears to have given Gen. Joubert's forces several home thrusts, and the War Office justifies its contention to-day that the news demonstrates clearly that Gen. White is able to more than merely hold his own, and can strike blows of such considerable force as not only to insure the safety of Ladysmith, but probably also to have a telling effect on the duration and results of the pending operations of Gen. Buller's army corps. In short, the War Office officials take a decidedly hopeful view of the entire situation, and believe that even the advance section of the British forces at Ladysmith has seen the worst days.

One of the most important items to-day is that Gen. French is going to Cape Town. This is taken as a confirmation of the statement already made, that the main advance of the British forces will be through the open, flat country of the Orange Free State and the southwestern part of the Transvaal. Otherwise, so skillful a leader as Gen. French would hardly have been withdrawn from Ladysmith at the present time of stress.

There is much speculation regarding the next Boer move. It seems clear that it will be impossible for them to closely invest Ladysmith owing to the fortunate arrival of the long-range naval guns, which keep the Boers at least four miles off, making the circle of investment about twenty-five miles in circumference, which, it is claimed, it will be impossible for the Boer force to fully occupy. It is beyond belief, however, that Gen. Joubert will remain long inactive, and it is conjectured here that his present quiescence is due to the fact that he is awaiting the arrival of heavy guns from Pretoria and Johannesburg to effectually bombard and render untenable the British position.

CONFIRMS BRITISH SUCCESS.

Further reports of the Groblerskloof affair tend to confirm the statement that the British were successful. A Kaffir declares that fully 100 Boers were killed on the hilltop by the "men-women," which is supposed to indicate that the Gordon Highlanders were there.

Cyclist scouts have since been across the Tugela Bridge. They saw a number of killed lying on the plain.

Apparently, when the Colenso garrison evacuated that place Friday the British troops missed a grand opportunity of carrying out an effective attack on the rear of the disconcerted Boers. The latter appear to believe that the Colenso column evacuated the place as a ruse, and are lying in ambush to surprise them if they advance, hence the immunity of the town from occupation by the burghers.

A dispatch from Durban gives details which, though rather indefinite, seem to show that the Natal Volunteers are moving the big guns, which are not sufficiently mobile for field use, from Estcourt to Pietermaritzburg to assist in the defense of the latter in the event of an attack.

Advices from Naauw Poort, Cape Colony, filed Monday morning, say that on learning that the Boers were relaying the rails at Norvals Pont, the Railway Department, the previous day, destroyed the culvert between Arundel and Tweendale.

NO MESSAGE FROM WHITE.

It is asserted, under Sunday's date, from Estcourt, that Gen. White received a message from Sir Redvers Buller on Saturday. So far, however, no message appears to have been received in London from Gen. White concerning Thursday's and Friday's sorties.

A special dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Sunday, says: "It is confidently expected that railway communication will be restored with Ladysmith within a few hours."

Further details from Mafeking, carrying events up to Oct. 27, indicate that the Boer firing was easing off, the garrison was in high spirits, and the siege was becoming a farce. The correspondent says that the people were in the habit of shouting from the housetops "'Ware shells!" and that rabbit holes had been excavated in the town, into which the men would dive when the smoke of the Boers' big gun was seen. Gen. Cronje is accused of dropping shells in the direction of the women's laager.

According to a dispatch from Kuruman, British Bechuanaland, dated Monday, Col. Plumer's column, marching from Fort Tuli to the relief of Mafeking, had reached Asvgel Kopf, opposite Ootsi, ten miles north of Lobatsi, on Oct. 18, and was nearing Mafeking.

Her Majesty has written a letter of condolence to the mother of the late Commander Egerton of the British cruiser Powerful, who was fatally wounded by the explosion of a shell at the bombardment of Ladysmith on Nov. 2, when as a gunnery Lieutenant he was in charge of one of the cruiser's big guns.

GEN. BULLER LAYS HIS PLANS.

Advices to London Say that "Good News May Be Expected Soon."

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Queenstown, Cape Colony, dated Sunday night:

"The Railway staff is withdrawing from all the border stations between this and De Aar. There is no cause for alarm, however, with reference to the border towns. Gen. Buller has taken effective steps to check the Boer advance. Censorship prevents particularizing, but you may expect good news soon."

THINKS LADYSMITH IN DANGER.

Refugee from the Beleaguered Town Fears for White's Safety.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Nov. 6.—Mr. Burnard, proprietor of the Railway Hotel at Ladysmith, has arrived here with a companion, having eluded the Boer outposts by night, riding along the Kafir paths. He confirms the report that, when Gen. White requested that the women and children be permitted to depart, Gen. Joubert replied that he would only allow them to get away under the muzzles or fire of his guns.

Mr. Burnard views the situation gravely, and says that none of the British artillery is apparently able to cope with the Boer siege guns.

FRENCH TO COMMAND CAVALRY.

Escapes from Ladysmith on the Last Train Leaving There.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Nov. 5.—Brig.-Gen. Wolfe-Murray has received important dispatches from Ladysmith, by a runner, but their contents have not yet been divulged.

The armored train, with a detachment of the Dublin Fusiliers and a railroad engineering staff, which left here for Colenso to repair the line, yesterday evening, and which also intended to go through to Ladysmith if possible, has returned here. The commanding officer reports that he proceeded beyond Colenso and found the dwellings there untouched. There had been no looting except in the single case of a store which was looted by Kaffirs.

It is reported that the Boers are not within twenty miles of here.

The bullet holes in the uniforms of the Durban volunteers show the narrowness of their escape from Fort Wylie, which was only effected after the heavy fire of the Dublin Fusiliers had inflicted severe loss on the Boers. A member of the garrison who was hard pressed by the Boers leaped into the river amid a shower of bullets and, diving repeatedly, reached a far bank unscathed.

Gen. French managed to leave Ladysmith by the last train from there. Four miles from Colenso the Boers fired on the train, but no one was hit. The General is going to Cape Town in order to take command of the cavalry. The Border Regiment arrived here on Friday.

Sub-Inspector Petley of the Natal police says that his men alone, forming one of several burial parties, interred sixty-four Boers who were killed at the battle of Talana Hill. The Dublin Fusiliers are being served with new kits, as they lost everything in the retreat from Dundee. The colonial forces are already fighting in their shirt sleeves, and it is expected that this will spread to all the forces before long.

CAVALRY BARELY ESCAPES.

British Troops Rescued by Comrades from a Trying Position.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Nov. 5.—Details in regard to Gen. Brocklehurst's operations Friday toward Dewdrop show that the British forces consisted of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Hussars, volunteer cavalry, with a battery; mounted infantry, the Fifth Dragoons, Royston's light horse, and two batteries. At midday Gen. Brocklehurst drove the Boers from all their positions, shelled three of their guns into silence, and headed off 1,000 Boers from the Pietermaritzburg road. The light horse pressed too far into a gully and were extricated by the dragoons, all getting safely away. Under a heavy fire, Lieut. Pomeroy of the Fifth Dragoons pluckily rescued a dismounted trooper from the fire zone. The British casualties were slight. The moral effect is excellent.

BOERS TELL OF A BATTLE.

Description Sent from Pretoria of the Fight at Nicholson's Nek.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 5.—The following is an official description from Pretoria of the battle of Nicholson's Nek:

"Gen. Joubert was in supreme command. The British advanced in the darkness on the Republicans' force, on the right of the hill, formed by the Free Staters, commanded by Gen. Cronje. A stampede of their mules threw the whole force into disorder. The British batteries were observed in a long line on the plains in the direction of the Boers' centre, along the table hill, from which our artillery opened, on the English batteries coming into position from Lombardskop, with a Creusot. The second shell fell in their midst. It was followed by shot after shot, drawing the British concealed batteries. From 6 to 12 the hill was a veritable inferno of hissing, whistling fragments of shells. At first the British failed to reach the hill, while the Boer fire told heavily. Eventually the British reached the Boers, and showered shells on our gunners. The Boers could only occasionally fire their guns. While a wounded gunner bandaged himself another fought, oblivious of the fragments of shells at his back. Dr. Hohls was killed while bandaging the wounded.

"In the meantime the burghers got their howitzers further forward and into play, and the extreme end of Meyer's battery got in deadly work in—"

The remainder of the dispatch has not been received.

PLANS OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Lady Randolph Churchill Issues a Statement About Relief Work.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Lady Randolph Churchill made to-day the following statement to American friends with regard to the project of American women in England of fitting out a hospital ship for use in South African waters:

"The time for fitting out the Maine is so brief that I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to set the project fairly before the American people. The interest manifested by Americans has already taken such tangible form, from New York to San Francisco, that I am sure an intimation that what remaining work there is to do must be done immediately will spur the American public into a ready response to our needs.

"There is but one motive, one reason, for the project of sending a hospital ship to the Cape. We have had oratory and societies for the promotion of Anglo-American friendship. This is the golden opportunity to put that expression of good will into tangible form. It is especially the province of American women to promote this cause, but it is woman's function to foster and nourish the suffering. American people are more adept at it, we believe, than any others.

"The Maine is to be essentially an American women's ship. We are not only to aid the wounded, but are to show the world that American women can do that good work better than any one else can do it. I am going to the Cape in the Maine not because my son is there, for he will be 1,000 miles away, but because I want the generous efforts of American contributors to be carried out under the personal supervision of a member of the Executive Committee.

"I am going because I think I may prevent any kind of friction between the American nurses whom Mrs. Whitelaw Reid is sending out on Saturday and the British officials, in case such friction should arise. I contribute that much time and service gladly, and all our committee would do the same. The Maine will be a success, and we hope American contributions, already given so generously, will within the next few days insure that success beyond a doubt."

"Proof of the Pudding Is in the Eating."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of people give the proof by telling of remarkable cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all other blood diseases and debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

BULLETS PARALYZE THE SENSES.

British Wounded in Some Instances Lose Taste and Smell.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 5.—Sir Alfred Milner visited the wounded to-day. They are all doing well. Some of the wounds are of an extraordinary nature. The Mauser bullet makes a clean perforation of bone and muscle. Soldiers shot through both cheekbones have lost the sense of smell and taste, but are otherwise quite well. Most of the wounds are in the hands and arms.

More Boers in the Field.

COLESBURG, Nov. 6.—It is reported that 3,000 Boers have left Pretoria and are going to protect the southern border of the Orange Free State. They are said to be accompanied by a large contingent of German artillery, with quick-firing guns of heavy calibre.

Enlisting at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 6.—A corps called the South Africa Light Horse and commanded by an imperial officer is being formed here. It will be 1,000 strong, and will contain many Outlanders.

Newspaper Dispatches Seized.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Gen. Buller says the press censor telegram of yesterday evening was obtained from Ladysmith through the energy of the correspondent of The Daily Telegraph. The papers are already objecting to the holding of private newspaper dispatches. They admit that the Government is fully entitled to use the information for its own purposes, but they think that wholesale confiscation is not justifiable.

Squadron Assembles at Spithead.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Special Service Squadron has been ordered to assemble at Spithead Nov. 17, where it will be joined by four battleships. The whole fleet, it is asserted, is intended to welcome Emperor William on his arrival at Portsmouth Nov. 20.

Report a Bridge Blown Up.

QUEENSTOWN, Cape Colony, Nov. 5.—It is reported that the Boers have blown up the Stormburg-Spruit Bridge, as a terrific explosion was heard in the direction of the bridge.

Astor Aids Widows and Orphans.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Mr. William Waldorf Astor has contributed £100 to the Maidenhead branch of the national fund for the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors killed in the war and for the destitute wives and families of those now serving in South Africa.

Leyds Must Stay Out of Holland.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A special dispatch from The Hague says Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, has received a friendly intimation that his visits to Holland during the war must cease.

Canadian Troops Not Needed.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 8.—Lord Minto received a cable to-day from the Imperial War Office stating that the second offer of troops for the Transvaal by Canada would not be accepted as they were not required.

Pays Tribute to the Americans.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, speaking this evening in Loughton, paid a warm tribute to the "ready assistance and loyalty of the colonies, displayed in a time of difficulty and danger," and to the friendly attitude of the United States, "which shows that the Americans are with us in the struggle for the freedom of our fellow-subjects in South Africa."

SAY BOERS CRIED FOR MERCY.

Kafirs Claim the Burghers Showed White Feather at Ladysmith.

DURBAN, Nov. 5.—Other information confirms the statement of native eye witnesses respecting the severity of the fighting on both Friday and Saturday at Ladysmith. The natives assert that the Boers were so cut up that they howled for mercy on the field and covered their bodies. Ladysmith is crowded with Boer prisoners and wounded, the latter presenting horrible evidence of the swordsmanship of the cavalry. The Gordon Highlanders suffered severely in the fighting.

NURSES TO GO TO AFRICA.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid yesterday received a cablegram from her friend, Lady Randolph Churchill, asking her to secure the services of several American trained nurses. The nurses will be expected to sail for South Africa within a week. Lady Randolph Churchill will pay all the expenses. Immediately upon receipt of the request Mrs. Reid drove to the Bellevue Training School for male nurses and conferred with Mrs. Ada Willard, the Superintendent.

Mrs. Willard furnished a list of eligible nurses, and the following accepted the offer to go to the Transvaal: A. Herbert Chapman, John J. Reilly, George I. Cole, John F. McClintock, William C. Kuder, Archibald Gillies, William B. Ruth, Leon M. Howard, James M. Irwin, Stephen Crick, and Charles Nash.

Two apothecaries will be selected later. All the nurses selected are graduates of the Training School and are at the present time actively engaged in the practice of their profession.

The nurses will be sent to the front immediately upon their arrival in South Africa. They will work for the British sick and wounded in the field. It is believed the nurses will sail Saturday.

Mrs. Reid is making all the necessary arrangements on behalf of Lady Churchill for the departure of the nurses.

Montefiore Home League Ball.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home gave a concert and ball at the Waldorf-Astoria last night in aid of the home on West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. The guests numbered 350. Among those present were Jacob H. Schiff, President of Montefiore Home; Henry Solomon, Henry Hess, H. Brunner and Miss Brunner, and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Blumenthal.

Purest Beer

is BUDWEISER, made only by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n. Barley-malt and hops alone are used in its preparation. No corn. Output over 600,000,000 bottles to date.—Adv.

GOEBEL'S DEFEAT ASSURED

Continued from Page 1.

also because of the success of Neville in the Sixth Congressional District. The claim is being made that his vote will exceed that of Kincaid, the Republican candidate, by 3,000. Neville ran ahead of Holcomb in that district, and Kincaid's vote exceeded that of Reese. From returns received at the Populist headquarters, Chairman Edmisten felt justified in making the assertion that in no county in the State was there a solid Republican ticket elected.

W. J. Bryan issued the following statement to-day regarding the vote in Nebraska: "The result in Nebraska is very gratifying to the Fusion forces. While the battle was fought on National issues, and while the result is an emphatic protest against the policies of the present Administration, much credit is due to the several committees which have had charge of the organization. We had a righteous cause, a good candidate for Judge, and a perfect organization. The victory will strengthen the reforms for which the Fusion forces stand. The interests of the university and higher education will be safe in the hands of the new Regents. The election of the Fusion candidates in most of the counties will aid us in the fight of 1900. Even Lancaster is becoming a doubtful county."

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan preferred to await later returns before discussing the result in Iowa, Ohio, and Kentucky. He would say nothing about the result there.

Edward Rosewater, editor of The Bee, says: "There were 30,000 stay-at-home votes last year. This year the Fusionists beat the bush and got out their whole strength. This accounts for Holcomb's increase over Poynter. By appealing to the prejudice of the foreign-born voters on the question of a large standing army the Fusionists won. They brought speakers here to leave the wrong impression among the foreigners, and the Republicans failed to get speakers into the State to counteract this impression. The Republicans had no funds to speak of to make a fight. Next year, when the people have the right kind of literature and the State is properly organized, the result will be different."

Richard Metcalf, editor of The World-Herald, said: "The Fusion victory is a rebuke of the policy of imperialism. Holcomb's majority is largely the result of the stay-at-home Republicans. Nebraska blazed the way for the reform of the Democratic Party on the money question, and it has now blazed the way for the great battle of 1900, when the questions of imperialism and militarism will be great issues."

John L. Webster, candidate for United States Senator and leader of the Republican faction opposed to Mr. Rosewater, said: "The Republican Party was hampered by certain men and newspapers within its own ranks. On the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands, the treaty of peace, and the acquisition of sovereignty over the Philippine Islands these party newspapers opposed the Administration. The issues of imperialism and militarism, so effective as fusion arguments, naturally grew out of the articles first started by a hostile Republican paper.

"The public mind in Nebraska was first educated by these same Republicans and their papers so as to be readily inflamed by the arguments of fusionists which came later. This caused the Republican defeat in Nebraska yesterday. It was not an issue between Bryan and the Administration squarely fought, but the same insidious work of enemies of the party within the Republican ranks."

James Dahlgren, Democratic State Chairman, said: "It is a Bryan victory purely, and means his nomination for President next year sure."

REPUBLICAN IOWA.

Shaw, for Governor, Will Probably Get 60,000 Plurality—Senator Gear Likely to Succeed Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 8.—The Republicans have carried Iowa by about 60,000 plurality, electing Leslie M. Shaw Governor over Fred E. White, the Fusion nominee. A light vote was polled in nearly all parts of the State, except where hot local fights were in progress. Chairman Huffman of the Democratic State Committee concedes the election of Shaw by 50,000, and Chairman Weaver of the Republican State Committee claims by 60,000. There is every reason to believe, from returns from widely scattered average precincts in about one-quarter of the State, that the Republican claims will be sustained by the complete returns.

The Democrats made their campaign almost entirely on the issues of anti-expansion, anti-imperialism, and fierce opposition to the policy of the McKinley administration in the Philippines. The Republicans met this issue squarely, and also laid great stress upon the currency question, but there was little interest in either party in any question other than that of the Philippine war. On this, indications are that the Democrats have failed to make any noticeable impression. With few exceptions, the German localities, where the Democrats expected to make their heaviest gains on this question, have not been affected by it, and some of them show a Republican gain.

The Democrats showed no life in bringing their votes to the polls and the issue of anti-imperialism failed to develop any strength. In the Legislature the Republicans have 118 on joint ballot to 32 Democrats. In the Senate there will be 35 Republicans to 15 Democrats, and in the House 83 Republicans to 17 Democrats.

John H. Gear will probably be returned to the Senate over A. B. Cummings, Iowa member of the Republican National Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA RETURNS.

Plurality for Republican State Treasurer Was About 110,000—He Was Cut 10,000 Votes.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 8.—In this city yesterday the total vote cast was 152,333. The registration was 218,354. The contest on the State ticket was over the office of State Treasurer, and Col. James E. Barnett (Rep.) had 69,543 plurality over his Democratic opponent, William T. Creasy, the vote resulting: Barnett, 110,078; Creasy, 40,535; Caldwell, (Proh.,) 1,530; Watkins, (Pop.,) 290.

J. Hay Brown, Republican candidate for the Supreme Court, had 90,874 plurality over Mestrezat, (Dem.,) but both were elected, as there are two vacancies in that body. For the State Superior Court Mitchell (Rep.) had 87,485 plurality over Reilly (Dem.) These figures would indicate that as a result of the attack on Barnett's military record he was cut about 10,000 votes in this city.

The proposition to authorize a loan of $12,000,000 for the improvement of the city's water supply was overwhelmingly carried, the vote in favor being 114,579 and against it only 24,121. In two towns in the State, however, Lancaster and Harrisburg, propositions to increase the debt for water improvement purposes were defeated.

There was scarcely any sign of a fight in the State at large, and the vote generally was light. Chester County was an exception to this rule, however. Here the anti-Quay Republicans bolted the regular tickets and fused with the Democrats, and a fierce contest resulted.

Complete returns from sixty of the sixty-seven counties in the State, and including Philadelphia, and with carefully revised estimates from the seven missing counties, show a plurality of 109,465 for Barnett, Republican, for State Treasurer over Creasy, Democrat.

The Plurality for Brown, Republican, for Supreme Court Judge, will exceed that of Barnett by probably 30,000.

THE MAJORITY IN MARYLAND.

Democrats Have About 12,000 and Obtain Control of the Assembly, Which Will Elect a Senator.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Returns from the close counties in Maryland continue to come in slowly, but enough is now known to assure to the Democrats the control of both branches of the General Assembly. They have carried the lower House by such a decisive majority as to make it almost unanimous, but in order to control the Senate it was necessary that they should elect ten Senators. Later returns from Carroll County, which last night appeared to be doubtful, give the Democratic candidate for State Senator in that county a majority of 196. The Democrats have thus elected two Senators from Baltimore City and one each from the following counties: Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Queen Anne, Washington, Wicomico, and Worcester.

Late returns from Anne Arundel County show that Williams, (Dem.,) for State Senator, has defeated Waggaman, (Rep.,) by 30 votes.

Full and unofficial returns from Baltimore City give Smith, (Dem.,) for Governor, a majority of 8,192 in the city, and returns and estimates from the balance of the State give his total majority as 11,235.

In the lower House, composed of ninety-one members, the Democrats elected sixty-six, while the Republicans will have only twenty-five delegates in the Legislature to meet in January of next year.

Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of the Democratic landslide, but a careful analysis shows that the Democratic independent voters supported Col. Smith, while many disgruntled Republicans either remained away from the polls or cast their ballots for the Democratic candidates.

A special election in the First Congressional District will be made necessary by the success of Col. Smith as a candidate for Governor.

RESULT IN NEW JERSEY.

Democrats Carried but Four Counties in the State—Republican Majority on Joint Ballot 35.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—The Democrats carried but four counties in the State yesterday, Hudson, Hunterdon, Sussex, and Warren. As a result the Republicans gained seven Assemblymen and held their own in the Senate. The Republican majority on joint ballot was increased from twenty-one to thirty-five.

The State Senators elected yesterday, with their pluralities, were as follows, asterisks indicating re-election:

	Rep.	Dem.
Camden—H. W. Johnson	8,931	....
Essex—T. N. McCarter, Jr.	5,032	....
Gloucester—S. H. Stanger	162	....
Monmouth—C. Asa Francis	800	....
Salem—Richard C. Miller	189	....
Somerset—Charles A. Reed	1,021	....
Union—Joseph Cross	2,319	....
Warren—Johnson Cornish	....	1,800
Total	18,365	1,800
Republican plurality	16,565	

The Republicans carried these same counties for Governor last year by a plurality of 9,754. In 1897 the average Republican plurality on Assemblymen in these counties was 11,495. In 1896 these counties gave McKinley, for President, a plurality of 44,030.

In addition to members of the Legislature seventeen Sheriffs, eight County Clerks, four Surrogates, and one Register were elected. These elections resulted as follows:

Atlantic—Sheriff, Smith E. Johnston, Rep.
Burlington—Sheriff, Charles E. Feneton, Rep.; County Clerk, William R. Warrick, Rep.
Camden—Sheriff, John N. Sell, Rep.
Cape May—County Clerk, Julius Way, Rep.
Cumberland—Sheriff, Jeremiah C. Hendee, Dem.; County Clerk, G. W. Betchner, Dem.
Essex—Sheriff, George Virtue, Rep.; Surrogate, Joseph W. Ellor, Rep.
Gloucester—Sheriff, Franklin Springer, Rep.
Hudson—Sheriff, Carl H. Reumpler, Dem.; County Clerk, Maurice J. Stack, Dem.; Register, James C. Clarke, Dem.
Hunterdon—Sheriff, George M. French, Dem.; Surrogate, Paul A. Queen, Dem.
Mercer—Sheriff, Samuel A. Atchley, Rep.; Surrogate, J. W. Cornell, Rep.
Middlesex—Sheriff, J. P. Barclay, Rep.; County Clerk, J. H. Congor, Rep.
Monmouth—Sheriff, Jacob A. Schultz, Dem.; County Clerk, Asher T. Applegate, Dem.
Morris—Sheriff, Charles A. Baker, Rep.
Ocean—Sheriff, Adam W. Downey, Rep.
Salem—Sheriff, William W. Patrick, Rep.
Sussex—Sheriff, John M. Hoischer, Dem.
Union—Sheriff, Robert G. Houstan, Rep.; County Clerk, William Howard, Rep.
Warren—Sheriff, George B. Cole, Dem.; Surrogate, Charles E. Sharp, Dem.

Corrected returns for Hudson County, in which the Democrats made a clean sweep, give the following figures: For Sheriff—Reumpler, 28,395; Erwin, 18,263; Reumpler's majority, 10,132. For County Clerk—Stack, 26,419; Fisher, 20,594; Stack's majority, 5,825. For Register—Clarke, 28,337; Basse, 18,418. For

SUPT. MAXWELL SUSTAINED

Mr. Whalen Holds that Brooklyn Pay Rolls Are Illegal.

AGAINST EQUALIZATION PLAN

Five Thousand Manhattan and Bronx Teachers Affected by Another Decision — Mr. Skinner's Retort.

City Superintendent Maxwell has won his fight with the School Board of Brooklyn over the September pay rolls of the teachers of that borough. Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday rendered his decision in the matter, sustaining the position taken by Dr. Maxwell, namely, that the pay rolls were made out in violation of the provisions of the Ahearn law because the Brooklyn Board of Superintendents had not certified that the services of the teachers whose salaries were increased were fit and meritorious and because the Principals of the schools where these teachers are employed were not present when the salaries were raised.

The decision contains more than 2,500 words. It is dated Nov. 8 and was received by the clerk of the Central Board of Education only one hour before that body met yesterday. The Republican newspapers and leaders in Brooklyn made the delay in rendering this decision one of the issues in the recent campaign, asserting that the Corporation Counsel intended to give an opinion adverse to the School Board, but would withhold it until after election for fear it might lose votes for the Democratic candidates. The Central Board, in asking the Corporation Counsel's opinion on this question at its meeting on Oct. 18, requested a prompt reply. In his communication Mr. Whalen makes no explanation of the length of time taken in arriving at a decision other than to say the question raised is of "great importance and somewhat complicated."

There was only one Brooklyn Commissioner at yesterday's meeting of the Central Board, namely, J. E. Swanstrom. This was due to the fact that a meeting was held at the same hour by the School Board of Brooklyn. Tuesday was the regular meeting day of the Brooklyn School Board, but the elections put it over under the rules to the next day. Owing to the absence of the Brooklyn members of the Central Board Corporation Counsel Whalen's communication was not read, but was referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation. It will probably be two weeks more before the Brooklyn teachers get the increase due them under the Ahearn law. Louis Soldan, Superintendent of the public schools of St. Louis, was an interested spectator at yesterday's meeting. He was introduced by Dr. Maxwell to President Little, who cordially welcomed him.

MR. WHALEN'S OPINION.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, in his opinion says that the September pay rolls for Brooklyn show an increase over the total amount of the pay rolls for June of $108,000, which would make a total of more than a million dollars for the school year. Confusion as to fact and law, he declares, is shown by many of the persons interested in the question. As to the necessity under the Ahearn law for the certificates of the Board of Superintendents in regard to the fitness and merit of the teachers whose salaries are increased, he says the requirement is so plain that it is hard to conceive there was any intentional attempt on the part of the Brooklyn School Board to ignore or override it.

"It is a source of profound regret," he adds, "that so many worthy men and women, members of the most honorable profession, should suffer for what is beyond their control. To obviate such controversies in the future, I feel constrained to call your attention to a threatened abuse in the administration of affairs of some school boards and other bodies or departments which possess among their administrative agencies a law committee. By the charter, the Corporation Counsel is made the legal adviser of these departments, but it frequently happens in some of the boards of the city that committees are in existence which assume to be legal advisers of those boards without consulting the Corporation Counsel at all. A situation is thus created when the Corporation Counsel is ignored practically until some distressing or embarrassing feature develops and an unpleasant duty is thrust upon him to solve as far as possible complications which could have been avoided if he was consulted in advance. It is needless to say that my advice was not requested by the School Board of Brooklyn before its attempted adoption of a new salary schedule in July, 1899."

He calls upon the School Board to acknowledge that this schedule was an error, to make a rescission of its new schedules, and to submit immediately proper pay rolls for accrued salaries under the schedules in force before the illegal action in July, together with such increases as required by the provision of the so-called Ahearn law."

There is no controversy, he says, as to the salaries fixed at $600 by the Ahearn law, and these should be paid as soon as practicable. Likewise, proper arrangements should be made to submit supplementary pay rolls for arrearages from April 25, 1899, under the mandatory provisions of the charter. These, he says, should be certified to show the inspection and investigation required by law.

SALARY INCREASES HERE.

Another important communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in regard to the increases of salaries of teachers in Manhattan and the Bronx Boroughs, and of the surplus in the teachers' salary account. These increases are independent of those made by the Ahearn law, and are intended to equalize salaries. They were paid in September, but were not paid in October because their legality was questioned. President Little asked for an opinion from Mr. Whalen. Five thousand teachers are affected by the answer. It is as follows:

"In my opinion, the School Board had no right under the law to increase salaries of the persons mentioned beyond the minimum requirements, unless they had a sufficient appropriation so to do, over and above what might be necessary to pay the mandatory increases occasioned. If the appropriation is insufficient revenue bonds may be issued for the purpose of providing funds to make up the deficiency in the appropriation. It is to be presumed that the estimate did not call for any more money than was required to pay the salaries of the persons mentioned, and the Legislature having decided to increase the salaries of a large number of the persons mentioned beyond what was contained in the estimate, authorized the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to direct the issue of revenue bonds to provide the funds necessary to make up the deficiency occasioned by the mandatory requirements of the Ahearn act."

The Central Board also received a sharp letter from State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner in regard to college graduates' certificates. On June 30 last the Central Board's Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, consisting of ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, John T. Burke, and Vernon M. Davis, reported on the question as to the necessity for an examination under the control of State Superintendent Skinner as a qualification to teach in New York City that, in its opinion, no such examination need be taken by any one of the following classes:

1. Persons who have a diploma from any State Normal or training school of the State.

2. Persons who have had a successful experience in teaching for at least three years.

3. Persons who have completed a three years' course in and been graduated from a high school or academy having a course of study of not less than three years, approved by the State Superintendent, or from some institution of equal or higher rank approved by the same authority, and who subsequently to such graduation have been graduated from a school or class for the professional training of teachers having a course of study of not less than thirty-eight weeks, approved by the State Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT SKINNER'S REPLY.

"I may be pardoned," says Mr. Skinner in his communication, "if I express surprise that the Board of Education, through its committee, should reaffirm in toto the resolutions referred to, containing as they do misstatements evident to any person familiar with school law. That this action should be taken after its attention had been directed to these misstatements is to me incomprehensible. In enforcing the provisions of the statute relating to the employment of teachers in the primary and grammar schools of this State it becomes my duty to request that the names of all teachers employed in the primary and grammar schools of New York City for the present school year, and not previously employed in your schools, be entered on the inclosed blank, together with the data in each case which the report calls for."

It is understood on authority that the State Superintendent refers to some teachers in St. Francis Xavier's College.

SPECIAL GRAND JURY SWORN.

Will Consider Election Cases as Well as Other Crimes.

The special Grand Jury asked for by District Attorney Gardiner to consider election cases and also to relieve the regular Grand Jury of a certain amount of business, was sworn in before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. Joseph J. Kittel, a merchant, of 66 Broadway, was chosen to act as foreman.

Justice Fursman, in charging the jury, said in addition to other crimes committed in the County of New York, they were especially charged to consider violations of the primary and registration laws. In explaining to the jurors the relations existing between the District Attorney and the Grand Jury, the Judge said:

"I charge you that at no time and upon no question are you to be influenced by the opinion of the District Attorney, who may be before you, upon any question of fact. You are, however, to take his advice as to the law."

McCULLAGH REASONABLY SATISFIED.

Has No Special Complaint to Make of the Way the Election Passed Off.

John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, said yesterday that he had no special complaint to make of the way the election passed off. His deputies yesterday turned in their badges and clubs and final reports. Their pay certificates will not be ready for them for at least ten days.

The Superintendent talked rather sharply to some of them for not obeying his instructions and preventing men from voting for whom they held warrants. "The question," said Superintendent McCullagh, "as to the power of the police to permit a man to vote for whom a deputy has and displays a warrant must be settled by the courts. I make no charges against the police, but it seems to me that the law is plain, and it is not necessary for my deputies to hand the warrants they hold to the police for service."

"Have you many warrants still to serve?" he was asked.

"Yes, quite a number," was the reply. "I don't know yet whether I will turn them over to the police for service or not."

"Will you take any action against policemen who refused to assist your deputies in preventing the voting of men for whom warrants were out?"

"That is a matter I am not prepared to discuss. On the whole, I am reasonably satisfied."

THE ARREST OF AARON C. ALLEN.

Elections Official Does Not Hold Lease of Apartment Where He Lives.

Some of the political opponents of Aaron C. Allen, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Elections, who caused his arrest for having voted in the Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, as they allege, without having lived in the district the requisite thirty days, were cheered yesterday when they learned of certain evidence which came up in the Yorkville Police Court in an entirely different matter. It was to the effect that Mr. Allen does not hold the lease of the apartment at 159 West Eightieth Street, but is simply a boarder there with Mrs. Lillian J. Jaques, who did not move into the premises until Oct. 11, though she had engaged the rooms five days before.

Mrs. Jaques is the wife of Dr. S. C. Jaques of 664 Lexington Avenue. Her husband left her on Sept. 21 last, although the couple had lived in apparent harmony since their marriage on Dec. 29, 1896, in another house in Lexington Avenue, with Mr. Allen as a member of their household. She summoned Dr. Jaques to the police court last Friday to compel him to contribute to her maintenance, and the matter was adjourned until yesterday. Acting under the advice of his counsel, however, Dr. Jaques on Monday sent her $10, and the proceedings ended before Magistrate Olmsted yesterday when he agreed to give her a like amount every week. Mrs. Jaques testified that Mr. Allen, who has boarded with her for many years, gave her $40 a month for his board, and that she holds the lease of the apartment and pays the rent from her own means.

Mr. Allen was not in the least disconcerted over these new developments when they were brought to his attention at his office at Police Headquarters. "The lease was taken by my explicit direction," he said, "and it makes no difference whether it stands in my name or not." He was as certain as ever that he had acted only within his rights as a citizen when he swore in his vote, in the face of a challenge with a policeman at his shoulder. His case will come up in the West Side Court tomorrow.

MISS ADDIE HICKS'S DEFEAT.

Nassau County Democrats Fail to Elect Her School Commissioner.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 8.—The effort of the Democrats to elect Miss Addie Hicks School Commissioner of Nassau County failed. In her own neighborhood she polled a heavy vote, but in all other portions of the county the threats that were made before she was nominated seem to have been carried out to a slight extent.

She ran behind Mr. Townsend, the Democratic nominee for Assembly, in every town. The differences are not great in any one town, still they show that some who said they would refuse to vote for her or any other woman carried out their threat. In Hempstead Mr. Henderson was beaten by 855, while Miss Hicks ran 926 behind her Republican opponent, Dr. Cooley.

Miss Hicks had a most popular man to run against, and it was largely the knowledge that no man could be found to defeat Dr. Cooley, who has been at the head of the schools for many years, that led to the nomination of Miss Hicks. Miss Hicks will go on teaching school, and says she has no regrets over her defeat.

MR. DANFORTH'S LAST WORDS.

His Reply to News of Democratic Victory in Steuben.

The Democrats, if disconsolate over the results of the Assembly contests, do not show it in the bearing of Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee.

"Why," he said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "you evidently have not heard the latest news from the western part of the State. Just listen to this."

Then Mr. Danforth read a message from State Chairman Campbell, dated Bath, which said:

"The Democrats have elected a majority of the Supervisors in Steuben County, and part of the ticket in Bath."

"That is very cheering intelligence," suggested the TIMES reporter. "Does it compensate for other Democratic losses?"

"I don't know," responded Mr. Danforth, "but here is a copy of the telegram I sent Frank Campbell:"

The reporter copied the dispatch, which read as follows:

"Hon. Frank Campbell, Bath, N. Y.:

"Mother and child are dead. With careful nursing we hope to save the old man. Wager is walking here from Troy. Mason, Bacon, and myself are sober through necessity. We are broke. Bring down your bank. Heartiest congratulations to the Democracy of Steuben County on their glorious victory.

"ELLIOT DANFORTH."

The State headquarters at the Hoffman House were closed yesterday, and when Mr. Danforth gave up the keys he said:

"Gentlemen, I will return early next year with a large supply of the most beautiful of rainbows."

Clerk's Error Caused His Arrest.

When Edward Hudson, a well-known Brooklyn citizen, who lives at 290 Graham Avenue, was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, on the charge of illegal registration, he expressed great indignation at his arrest and declared it was not the end of the affair. Hudson said when he registered at the polling place in his election district last month he told the clerk he lived at 290 Graham Avenue. They put it down as 270, and the police found Hudson did not live at that number. When he presented himself at the polling place where he had registered on Tuesday he was arrested. No judge could be found to admit him to bail, and besides losing his vote Hudson was compelled to remain a prisoner all night. Magistrate Lemon discharged him.

The Pretoria Damaged by a Storm.

PLYMOUTH, England, Nov. 8.—The Hamburg liner Pretoria, Capt. Karlowa, from New York Oct. 28, for Hamburg, arrived here to-day considerably damaged by a storm which she encountered. Owing to the necessity of replacing her rudder-pin she will be detained here for some time.

DEMOCRACY'S SWEEP HERE

Revised Returns Make No Material Change in the Results.

TAMMANY'S PLURALITY 55,000

Big Majority Polled in This City for the Second Constitutional Amendment.

Revised returns on Tuesday's election, based upon reports made to the police and through them to the Bureau of Elections, make no material change in the results as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. In the contest for Alderman in the Twenty-first Assembly District, however, Armitage Matthews, the Republican candidate, was elected over E. S. Potter, (Dem.,) according to the completed returns, by a majority of 429 votes. The returns received yesterday from the districts noted as missing in the tables made no change in the results, although considerably affecting the pluralities.

The returns from New York County complete show that Tammany Hall carried the county by a plurality of over 55,000. The vote for Surrogate is taken as the basis of this estimate. In making an ante-election estimate of Tammany's strength, Richard Croker said that his organization would poll from 60,000 to 65,000 plurality. The returns as received, therefore, show that Tammany fell at least 5,000 below its leader's estimate.

In the contest for the Supreme Court George C. Barrett, the nominee of the Fusionists and the Democratic Party, polled 228,517 votes. Joseph F. Daly, the Republican candidate, got 94,164 votes, as against 144,674 polled by James A. O'Gorman, the Democratic nominee, a plurality for O'Gorman of 50,510.

Warren W. Foster. (Dem.,) for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, got 146,085 votes, as against 94,470 for James A. Blanchard, the Fusion candidate, a plurality for Foster of 51,615.

Abner C. Thomas, the Democratic candidate for Surrogate, drew out a vote of 148,122, while James M. Varnum, the Fusion nominee, got 92,452, a plurality for Thomas of 55,670.

For the Judgeships in the City Court, James M. Fitzsimons (Dem.) received 146,393 votes; Lewis J. Conlan, (Dem.,) 144,621; Herman Kudlich, (Fusion,) 91,996, and Samuel Seabury, (Fusion,) 90,372.

William F. Grell, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, got 147,190 votes, and William J. O'Brien, (Fusion,) 93,877, a plurality for Grell of 53,322.

Tammany Hall gained four Assemblymen in New York County by electing thirty-one out of thirty-five candidates. The most notable Republican defeats were those of Mazet in the Nineteenth District, and Slater in the Thirty-first. In Kings County, the Republicans made a gain of three Assemblymen by electing nine candidates out of twenty-one. In Queens one Republican and two Democrats were elected, and in Richmond the Democratic candidate was chosen.

The new Board of Aldermen will consist of 14 Republicans and 46 Democrats. In this county Tammany Hall elected 30 members and the Republicans and their allies 6. In Kings County 8 Republicans were chosen and 13 Democrats. Queens County elected 2 Democrats, and Richmond re-elected Alderman Vaughan, a Democrat.

Kings County went Democratic, as was expected, by over 11,000 plurality, the vote for William Walton, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, being taken as the basis of the estimate. Walton received 84,202 votes, a plurality of 11,634 over Jacob Neu, the Republican candidate. John W. Kimball, (Dem.,) for County Treasurer, received 82,882 votes to 72,889 for Cary, the Republican candidate. Peter B. Huberty, (Dem.,) for County Clerk, defeated Mayette, (Rep.,) by 11,067 votes.

The great fight in Kings County was on Register. James R. Howe, the Republican candidate, received 78,817, as against 78,649 for J. Morrissey Gray, the Democratic candidate, a plurality of 168 for Howe. For District Attorney John F. Clarke (Dem.) received 86,405 votes against 71,774 for the incumbent, Hiram R. Steele, (Rep.,) Clarke's plurality being 14,689.

In Queens County the only county officer voted for was District Attorney. John B. Merrill (Dem.) received 10,631, as against Davison, (Rep.,) 10,276, a plurality of 355 for the former.

In Richmond County Judge Stephen V. Stephens, (Dem.,) the incumbent, who had no opposition, was re-elected by a vote of 10,126. Edward M. Muller (Dem.) for County Clerk received 6,322 votes, against 3,906 for Simonson, the Republican candidate.

The vote in the county on Constitutional Amendment No. 2—that pertaining to the separation of the county from the city debt —was, with 149 election districts missing, 192,927. There were 39,879 votes against this amendment, leaving a majority for the amendment of 153,048 in the districts accounted for. Adding to this the majority for the amendment in King's County would make the total for the two counties about 183,000 in favor of it.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Corrected unofficial returns show the election of 92 Republicans and 58 Democrats to the Assembly, a Republican majority of 34 and a gain of 10 over the Assembly of 1899.

The only change in the list of Assemblymen published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday is in the Second District of Rensselaer County, where late returns show John F. Ahearn (Rep.) is elected by a plurality of 95 in place of William Hutton, Jr., who was elected to the Legislature of 1899 by a plurality of 2,978.

In at least five districts it will require the official count of the ballots cast on Tuesday to determine which candidate shall receive the certificate of election.

Joseph H. Adams, (Rep.,) of the Twenty-first District of Kings County, has the smallest plurality of any of the candidates elected by the unofficial returns. He apparently received four more votes than Herman H. Torburg, (Dem.,) but the latter claims that the official count will reverse this decision and show that he has a plurality of 15.

In the Second District of Queens, Cyrus B. Gale, Democrat, is apparently re-elected by sixteen votes. His Republican opponent, H. S. McKnight, claims that nineteen votes cast for H. Stewart McKnight on the "Battle axe" ticket, instead of Harvey Stewart McKnight, as his name was printed on the Republican ticket, were thrown out in four election districts, and that when these are counted, as they should be, they will elect him. A mandamus is to be applied for to compel the counting of these votes.

P. S. Jennings (Rep.) of Greene County disputes the election of Sylvester B. Sage, (Dem.,) a member of the last Legislature, and last night telegraphed to THE TIMES: "Indications are that I carry this county by a small majority." Mr. Sage claims that he has a plurality of twenty in the county. Only the official count can settle the dispute.

On the face of the returns Daniel S. Frisbie of Schoharie County is elected to the Assembly by 37 plurality in a district that last year gave the Democratic Assemblyman a plurality of about 800. Watson Lamont, the Democratic candidate for County Judge, had a plurality of 314, but the Republican candidate for Assembly, Lawrence W. Baxter, claims that the official count will elect him.

There is also a muddle in the Third Onondaga District, where on the police returns A. Z. Hyman, Democrat, has an apparent plurality of 73. Edward D. Sabine, Republican, claims, however, that the official count will give him a plurality of 38, basing this on returns made to his headquarters on election night. The Republicans also claim that Hyman is ineligible because he acted as an Election Inspector at the primary election. Mr. Hyman claims that he did not qualify as an Inspector, and did not so act at the election. There is no evidence at the City Clerk's office in Syracuse to show that he qualified.

A NEW LEADER IN ALBANY.

Election of Republican Mayor Assisted by Friends of John Bowe.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Out of the crushing defeat which the candidates of the Democrats received in Albany City and County yesterday a new leader has risen, the rank and file of the party declare. He is ex-Assemblyman John Bowe. He was defeated for the nomination for Mayor, which incensed a large party of the Democratic voters. They resented the action at the polls yesterday by helping to elect James A. Blessing Mayor, and changed 5,000 votes in a total of 23,000.

Since the retirement from local politics of the late Daniel Manning in 1886, Justice D. Cady Herrick has been the Democratic leader. His management has been wise, and for the greater part crowned with success, but a newer and younger element has sprung up in the councils of the party, and its members believed in new ideas and new men for candidates. Mr. Bowe was once before set to one side when he was all but nominated for Mayor, and the action of Leader Herrick in the campaign just closed caused open revolt at the polls. The new element has in the past leaned toward ex-Senator David B. Hill. Blessing's plurality for Mayor is 2,271.

GRIGGS LOOKS TO MARYLAND.

Attorney General Says Democrats Might Find a Candidate There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Attorney General Griggs made a significant comment on the election. He said: "It seems to me, judging from the results, that the proper place for the Democratic Party to look for a candidate next year is in the State of Maryland."

In this connection it is interesting to note that the picture of Admiral Schley was displayed on the bulletin boards last night after the Maryland news came in, and that it received as much cheering as that of Bryan, and more than was given to the picture of any other Democrat.

MR. McKINLEY GRATIFIED.

Results of the Elections Seemed to Gratify the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The President and Mrs. McKinley reached Washington at 1 o'clock. Secretary Porter met the President at the station and gave him several telegrams containing late election returns. The President made no comment on the result, but his smiling countenance showed that he was well pleased.

The President received a great many congratulatory telegrams later in the day. He then expressed himself as well pleased with the result of the elections, especially in Ohio. He got a telegram from Niles, his birthplace, which gratified him exceedingly. It stated that there had been a Republican gain there of over 400.

CHAIRMAN JONES SATISFIED.

Admits That He Did Not Expect Such a Big Defeat in Ohio.

TYLER, Texas, Nov. 8.—United States Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the National Committee, is in this city. Upon being asked as to election results, the Senator said he was satisfied and was not altogether surprised, though he did not look for such a Republican majority in Ohio. The Senator and Mrs. Jones will leave in a day or two for Washington.

SAYS MR. McKINLEY IS UPHELD.

Assistant Postmaster General Bristow So Regards the Election Results.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 8.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General J. L. Bristow, who came home to vote, returned to Washington to-night. To a newspaper representative he said:

"The results of the State elections yesterday indicate to my mind that the contest next year will be between McKinley and Bryan. The results strongly support the policy of President McKinley in relation to the Philippines. The elections, in my judgment, strengthen the President throughout the country, and indicate that the people are in hearty sympathy with his Administration. The carrying of Nebraska by the Fusionists is a great victory for Bryan, and will, in my judgment, strengthen him with his party. It seems to be a personal victory, however, as other Western States show a decided increase in the Republican vote.

"There has been a gain in Kansas. South Dakota, which was Populist two years ago, went Republican. The Republican victory in Kentucky is of great consequence to the Republican Party throughout the Nation. It, in my judgment, is a clear indication that Kentucky will be classed in the Republican column in the future."

Nebraska's Vote Pleases Dalzell.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania professed to be pleased with Bryan's victory in Nebraska, and said that if Reese had carried the State it would have meant the nomination in 1900 of some Democrat who would be harder to beat than Bryan.

LONDON DISCUSSES THE RESULTS.

Daily News Expresses Belief that Mr. Bryan Cannot Win.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Daily News, commenting upon the American elections, says it believes Mr. Bryan has no chance for the Presidency, and that Mr. McKinley has every reason to hope for a second term.

"President McKinley," it declares, "will now have a free hand in the Philippines. Nevertheless, he had better make haste to win. He has obtained a sort of renewed lease of public confidence, but nothing more."

The newspapers unanimously regard Mr. McKinley's election to a second Presidential term as assured.

The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon the President's "bold development of imperialist policy in China," says: "This is the sort of courage which commands success. In these circumstances it seems almost inconceivable that he should fail to secure re-election."

Slater in a Secret Meeting.

The Republican Captains of the Thirty-first Assembly District held a secret meeting last night at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, but what they did, if anything, was not given out. Samuel S. Slater, the defeated Republican candidate for the Assembly, was seen when he came out from the meeting, and said he would not make a statement until after the official count is announced in the district. He claims that a number of defective ballots were cast. In one district, he says, thirty-two were polled.

WED AT SIXTY BY HIS SONS.

Preacher's Third Mate, Like the Others, a School Teacher.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 8.—The Rev. Benjamin S. Everett, sixty years of age, was married at noon to-day to Miss Carrie Mount, twenty-five years old, at the home of Mrs. Albert Paxton, near Jamesburg. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Everett's three sons—Frank, William, and Benjamin, Jr.—all preachers, and all of whom, like their father, had married school teachers.

The Rev. Mr. Everett was married first forty years ago to a school teacher. After the birth of his third son his first wife died. A short time afterward he married Miss Helen Bateman, another school teacher. She died two years ago. Now, for the third time, he marries a school teacher.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD MEETING.

Work of the Year Discussed at the Waldorf.

The forty-third annual meeting of St. John's Guild was held in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. William L. Strong, the President of the guild, was too ill to be present, and William Brookfield was made Chairman.

The President's report was read by the Secretary, John P. Faure. The two most important events of the past year were the building of a new floating hospital and the erection of a new four-story structure at the Seaside Hospital.

During the season 62,672 women, children, and babies were carried and 3,799 patients were treated. For the first time in the history of the guild, patients from Harlem and from Brooklyn were received on the floating hospitals to the number of over 13,000.

Telephone Service

IN MANHATTAN from $75 a Year

34,000 STATIONS.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

18 Cortlandt St. 15 Dey St. 952 Broadway. 115 W. 38th St.

TELEGRAPH-TELEPHONE TRUST

Effort to Combine Western Union, Postal Telegraph, and Independent Telephone Systems May Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—An effort to organize the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, and all the independent telephone systems in the United States in a trust, with the stupendous capital of $350,000,000, has brought about a fight which is growing warmer and more exciting every day.

The battle centres around the great telegraph companies, which are said to be behind the Continental Telegraph and Telephone Company of New Jersey, organized recently with a nominal capital stock of $50,000,000. The promoters of the new corporation include Martin Maloney, the Philadelphia gas magnate; George W. Beers, formerly of Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. J. Latta, formerly the New York agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and F. Uhlenhart, Jr., of New York. These are the men who succeeded in enlisting the support of Messrs. Gould, Astor, Whitney, Widener, and Elkins in the formation of the Continental Company.

The first result of the formation of the Continental Company has been a hard and fast compact among leading controllers of independent telephone companies to preserve their independence at all hazards. It was said in Chicago to-day that the claim of the Continental promoters of pledges from the majority of the independent companies was absolutely unwarranted. Albert G. Wheeler, President of the Illinois Telegraph and Telephone Company of Chicago, is one of those who claim that four-fifths of the independent companies will stay out of the combination. Mr. Wheeler says that not only will the Chicago Company refuse to join, but that Philadelphia and some of the other larger cities, where independent telephone plants are already in operation, have refused to go in.

James E. Keelyn, President of the Western Telephone Construction Company of this city, is another strong opponent of consolidation. Mr. Keelyn was one of the leading factors in bringing the telephone men into a National association for mutual benefit. He declares that the leading men in the association are absolutely opposed to any scheme of consolidation that will subordinate their interests to those of any existing monopoly.

CLOSE CALL ON AUTOMOBILE.

The gasoline from the reservoir of an automobile took fire yesterday afternoon as the vehicle was rounding Mount Morris Park, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Charles Kranich, the owner, who was operating the machine, was so painfully burned that he is confined to his room. Mr. Kranich is the son of Helmuth Kranich of the firm of Kranich & Bach, and lives with his father at 65 East Seventy-second Street. He is thirty-two years old.

Mr. Kranich was one of the pioneer automobilists of the city. He has experimented with almost every type of the horseless vehicle, and of late his enthusiasm has been vented on a recently invented gasoline motor road wagon. It is his custom to take a spin every afternoon, accompanied by one or more of his friends.

He invited a Mr. Maisch, a friend, to join him in a spin yesterday afternoon. The invitation was accepted, and they started from Mr. Kranich's place of business in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Everything moved smoothly until they reached Mount Morris Park. There they received the first intimation that something was amiss, when a small boy shrilly informed them by calling:

"Mister, you'll be blowed up if youse don't look out. She's on fire!"

Hastily stopping the wagon, Mr. Kranich and his friend jumped out. They found the feed pipe which conveys the gasoline from the reservoir aleak, and the flames were extended mushroom-like over the entire bottom of the vehicle. There was imminent danger of the heat causing the main reservoir to explode, and had it done so, it would have probably resulted in the destruction of machine and occupants.

Mr. Kranich pluckily turned off the running liquid, but this did not quench the flames, which continued to feed on the gasoline already freed. Mr. Maisch tried to induce his friend to let it alone, but rather than abandon his machine to the seeming destruction, Mr. Kranich undertook to put the flames out. While doing this a valve weakened by the fire blew out, and a considerable quantity of burning gasoline struck him in the face and covered his hands.

Mr. Kranich fell back with a groan, temporarily blinded. His friend had a policeman send a hurry call to the Harlem Hospital for help and Dr. Babcock responded. He found Mr. Kranich painfully burned, and after temporarily dressing his wounds sent him home. The family physician was then called in and he ordered the injured man to remain in his room for a few days.

Mr. Maisch said he did not understand how his friend escaped losing both eyes. The flames had shot out with great force, he said, and it seemed to him as if his friend had been badly hurt. Gratitude to the small boy who gave them the warning was uppermost in the minds of both men. They caused a search to be made for the urchin, but without success. If he be found there is a substantial reward ready for him. The automobile was not seriously damaged.

OCEANIC IN WITH NOTED PEOPLE

The steamship Oceanic arrived at Quarantine last night after a voyage of 6 days 11 hours and 34 minutes. She brought 483 cabin and 752 steerage passengers.

R. D. Gamble, a cabin passenger, died at sea on Monday of general debility and the body was brought to port.

Among the passengers on the Oceanic, which will come up to her pier this morning, are Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, Lady Pauncefote and their daughters, Aubrey Pauncefote, Alfred A. Arnold, M. P., Lord Monk Bretton, Mr. Robert Bromley, Prof. Burstall, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Lord Cassillis, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, John C. Eno and family, Lady Hemming, Mlle. Rachel Junod, the Duke of Manchester, Mr. R. McCormick, Mrs. McCormick, Prof. Poynting, F. R. S., and C. E. Scribner.

AUTOMOBILE TRUST PLANS.

A week hence, it is predicted, the proposed $200,000,000 automobile trust will be an accomplished fact. The gentlemen engaged in its formation were in session for several hours yesterday.

"Now, I want to be as accommodating as possible to you newspaper men," said Eleazer Kempshall of Boston to a TIMES reporter at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

"But, you see, my dear Sir, that when you publish anything about the proposed combination some of the people whose plants we want jump at the conclusion that their property is worth twice its real value, and they expect us to pay them an advance of 100 per cent. That we cannot afford to do.

"I can't tell you what was done to-day, or what may be done to-morrow, but there will be conferences of interested parties for several days to come. I hope that by Wednesday next something definite will have been done, and that the company will be incorporated. What its name will be I do not know."

"Is it true," asked the reporter, "that Charles R. Flint is greatly interested in this movement?"

"I so believe," replied Mr. Kempshall, "and I only hope he can bring over as many concerns as we can."

I. Gifford Ladd, who has arranged the preliminaries in the formation of some of the largest trusts existing, expressed similar views.

Low Bid for Chicago Asphalt Paving.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The lowest square-yard bid for asphalt paving ever received by the city was obtained to-day for paving Hamlin Avenue from West Lake Street to West Madison Street. It was $1.87, by the Bermudez Asphalt Company. Other bids for asphalt pavements ranged as high as $2.15, but on the average the prices were much lower than they have been hitherto. Bids were opened upon the entire list of street improvements. Canal Street, the largest improvement, will cost $80,000. The lowest bidder charged $1.87 a square yard for brick.

Chicago-Quebec Grain Steamships.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—In the incorporation of the Illinois Transit Company at Springfield to-day a step has been taken toward bringing back to Chicago the carrying trade that has been rapidly drifting to Duluth. James J. Rardon, James H. Channon, and W. C. B. Richardson are the incorporators of the new company. They propose to build a line of grain steamers of Welland Canal size, to run from Chicago to Quebec, with grain for export trade. Steamers for next year will be bought, if possible, as the ship yards are all too busy to admit of building.

LIPTON AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Speaks Appreciatively of the Treatment He Received Here—Will Challenge Again at Once.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Nov. 9.—Sir Thomas Lipton, a passenger on the American liner St. Louis, arrived at Southampton shortly after midnight. On being interviewed regarding his experiences in the United States, he spoke most appreciatively of the treatment he had received at the hands of the Americans. He admitted the superiority of the Columbia, but said the Shamrock was considerably handicapped by the illness of Mr. Fife.

Sir Thomas reiterated his determination to try again, saying that he would issue a challenge immediately, and that, unless there was some one else desirous of entering the lists, he would build a boat for 1901.

Questioned regarding the Transvaal difficulty, he replied that the representative Americans were as anxious for the success of British arms as the English themselves, and that the reports of the reverse at Farquhar's Farm were received with dismay in New York.

In this connection Sir Thomas observed that he was willing to equip the Erin as a hospital ship, and to place her at the disposal of the British Government. This, he said, might be some slight reparation for the disappointment his non-success in the cup races had caused.

NYACK CLERGYMAN DISAPPEARS

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Rev. Dr. William Hart Dexter, President of the New York Naval Academy of Nyack, has disappeared, and his wife and family believe he has met with some bad accident or with foul play.

Dr. Dexter left Nyack on Thursday, Nov. 2, to go to New York, telling his wife that he might possibly go to Springfield, Mass., before returning. If he should conclude to do so he promised to write to his wife from New York. He went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Nov. 2, and that evening he sent his wife a letter in which he stated that he was going on to Springfield. He did leave the hotel to take the steamer Continental for New Haven, Conn. Since that time no word has been received from him, and his friends in Springfield, in which place he formerly lived, have not seen him.

Mrs. Dexter has made every effort this week to get some news of her husband, but nothing has been discovered. Dr. Dexter had about $100 with him, besides a gold watch and chain and other articles of value. He is forty-one years old, an ordained Presbyterian clergyman, and has frequently preached in Nyack pulpits.

A general alarm was issued from Police Headquarters last night for the Rev. Dr. Dexter of Nyack, who mysteriously disappeared from view in this city on Nov. 2. The request for the alarm was made by C. H. Ross of 205 West Twenty-third Street, a friend of the missing man.

The alarm describes Dr. Dexter as follows:

"Forty-two years old; 5 feet 8 inches tall; 150 pounds weight; dark complexion, with dark brown hair; a dark brown mixed with gray full beard; a mole over the left eye on the brow; wore a dark sack coat and waistcoat, gray trousers, black alpine hat."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—A. L. Argenti, Paris; Edwin Gould, Newport; W. A. Lippincott, Philadelphia; A. Mackay, London; C. B. Lorentzen, Norway; John K. Cowen, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN — Commander Samuel Belden, United States Navy; C. T. Taylor, Liverpool.

BUCKINGHAM—Prof. J. C. Smock, Trenton.

PLAZA—Gen Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

MURRAY HILL—George H. Read, United States Navy; George Mann, Leicester, England.

HOFFMAN—H. A. Turk, Washington; F. C. Stevens, Washington; V. C. Beuttel, London.

CAMBRIDGE—W. von Krosigh and M. Wurinbach, Wilhelmshaven, Germany; M. Tideman, Bremerhaven, Germany; Dr. Wischnewetzky, Russia; Baron von Mumm, German Embassy, Washington.

EMPIRE—Capt. and Mrs. Dawson, Liverpool; Max Manheim, Berlin; A. Fineberg, Berlin.

HOLLAND—L. Lorillard and Mrs. Lorillard, Newport; George Caley, London; S. W. Woodward, Washington; W. H. Walker, London; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence; W. L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

ASTOR—Leslie W. Morgan, Southampton, England.

GRAND—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo

The Wanamaker Store

Piano Recital—*The composer-pianist, S. G. Pratt, will give a recital here to-morrow (Friday) at 3 P. M. A splendid programme has been arranged. You are invited.*

Come to the Christmas Toy Store

TO buy? Yes, if buying is to be done. But come if just for the fun of it.

We have been criticised for using the word "fun;" we are criticised for many of the pleasant, human, heartfelt, good humored things we do. Never mind. Too old to care for such things? We cannot believe it—the heart may shrivel, but not from mere age.

Music, from instruments that make very real and good music; toys that perform all the human tricks with which they are incarnate—engines that run up hills, trolley cars that climb inclines—almost no end of pleasing things.

Dolls—the make-believe people of almost all nations, 25c or $35—or almost any price between. The most costly ones we have dressed here—dressed as ladies should be dressed, and as babies should be.

There will not be nearly enough of these dolls *at $1*—17 inches high; full jointed; will go to sleep whenever you want them to, and yet dressed fine enough for company.

If you have half the pleasure we think you should have from this big basement toy store, its existence is justified. This store must always be more than a mere place of selling.

Coats and Jackets for Women

Commanding styles—and such a variety of them as to make this very much the headquarters.

The classification is quite simple—full length garments are newmarkets, if they follow the figure in the back; ulsters, if they don't; if with particular dash and little tricks of tailoring, as cascade capes or folds, they are "envelopes." The three-quarter length—box back—is an "automobile" wrap. Some have box front as well. Then the jackets.

$38 for Automobile wraps of Kersey; double-breasted box front; strap seams; velvet collar; satin lined.

$45 for Automobile wraps of Kersey—black, tan, French gray; short double cape; full box front and back; high collar; patch pockets; satin lined.

$42 for Ulsters of Kersey; revers and collar of Persian lamb; front and hips strapped; lined to waist with taffeta silk. Black, brown, tan.

$16.50 for Jackets of rough black boucle—Montagnac finish (don't confound it with the real Montagnac, good as this is), double-breasted; velvet collar; satin lined.

$20 for jaunty Box Coats (jackets shaped but not to follow the figure). Kersey, revers, storm collar and edges finished with rows of stitching. Silk lined (fancy).

Velour Jackets—coat style, $25 to $50; Eton style, $23 to $63. Handsome and dressy.

$23 for Jackets of crushed plush (looks like baby lambskin); Medici collar of colored velvet. Others at $18. Second Floor, Broadway.

Just a Scrap of the Linen News

When New York comes to know this linen store as well as we know it, we shall need to double the selling space.

Think of it this way: Not a scrap of cotton-mixed goods can get into it; not a piece of linen cheapened by tow or any admixture. We know—this is no guess-work. Proved by any method you know, linen here is pure linen—the best of the several good sorts. A child can buy linen here safely—you have nothing to watch against. Please your eye and suit your purse (we have linens for every need and circumstance).

The new Damask Table Sets have just come—looks as though they had been timed for Thanksgiving—Cloth and dozen Napkins to match. *$6.50 to $30.* What makes the difference? This: The cloths run from 2x2 to 2½x4 yards in size, and some are finely finished with drawn work.

BED LINEN—

Pillow Cases, 22½x36 in., hand embroidered and hemstitched, 88c each.

Sheets, 72x90 in., $1.75 each; 90x96 in., $2 each—all are hemstitched.

May this hint of the store-ful?

Main floor, Fourth Avenue.

Women's Suits and Skirts If the wardrobe isn't filled it's worth while to come for one of the suits we have marked to-day

at $16.50

—because that group is made up of our regular suits at $26 and under. A mere stock adjustment—we haven't room for straggling ones and twos, no matter how handsome. These are full tailor-made suits of home-spun and cloth—and half the lot is of full silk-lined garments.

Separare Skirts, as well—$5 for those from $6 to $6.75 lots. Some of the very much wanted plaids.

Second floor.

Blankets The finest Blankets we know of are made to our order by a little mill "Down East" that will grow to be a very big mill if its present standards are maintained. $12.50 to $16 a pair—the latter price for 9½-pound blankets measuring 90 in. each way.

And we say this, knowing full well what luxurious blankets come from the Mission Mills of California. Here, with the others—$10.50 and $14 a pair.

$3.50 a pair.—Gray wool on cotton warp; 72x80 in.; 5 lbs.

$3.75 a pair—All wool, scarlet; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

$4.25 a pair—All wool, white; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

$5 a pair—All wool, gray; extra fine; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs.

$6 a pair—White wool on cotton warp; 77x82 in.; 7 lbs.

$7.50 a pair—All wool, gray; very fine; 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.

Third floor.

China The very dainty china is ready—the newest from Dresden and Limoges.

No hope of describing it in the papers—like pictures, these things must be seen.

The simplest chop dish is $2; the finest is $8.

There are Five O'Clock Tea Services in the Dresden china at $15, and down to pen trays at $1.25.

Basement.

Toilet Sets Once in a while we find surprising lots of china—pretty enough and as good as any of its class, but for some reason or another, forced to sale. That is the explanation of—

$4 for $5.50 Toilet Sets—complete with jar.

$8 for $12 value. Not very many.

Basement.

Men's House Coats
AT HALF PRICES

One of the safe and sure-to-be-appreciated gifts for a man is a House Coat or smoking jacket. We sell several thousand each Christmas time. By the queerest good luck we have 251 to sell to-day at half price. The materials are matelasse, bedford cord, English plaids and corduroy. Some are silk lined, some are silk faced. $2.50 to $9 for $5 to $18 coats. Interested? We're afraid you'll need to hurry.

Dress Goods

Black and colored, — numerous excellent qualities of both. Surprising savings all the way through a long list, a few of which are here shown. These in staple black stuffs: All-wool cheviots, at 37½c instead of 50c; all-wool French granite at 50c instead of 75c; all-wool figured granite at 65c instead of 85c; and French Drap d'Ete at 80c, 90c, to $1.25—imported to sell at $1.65 and $2 yd. And remnants and dress lengths of black fabrics — novelties, cheviots, serges, crepons, poplins, silk warp Henriettas and cashmeres—*half and two-thirds* regular prices.

Plenty of colored fabrics, too. This as an illustration: Striped and checked suitings at 31c; regularly at 50c yd.

Shoes

Men's, women's and children's good shoes at prices 'way below the usual. $1.80 buys a pair of men's calfskin shoes, black or tan; sewed by Goodyear process—a fair $3 shoe.

$2 for women's black kidskin shoes, button or lace, heavy soles—compare them with shoes at a dollar more.

For boys, sizes 8½ to 13½, stout, good-looking shoes at $1 that should be $1.50. And fine black button shoes for children at these prices: 5 to 8 at 65c, instead of $1; 8½ to 10½ at 80c, instead of $1.25, and 11 to 2 at 95c, instead of $1.25.

Ribbons

For the customary holiday fancy work. All excellent taffeta ribbons in various desirable colors. Prices a third less than regularly; 2⅞ width, at 12c yd., was 16c; 3⅝ in. at 16c instead of 20c, and 4⅜ in., at 18c, that was moderately priced at 25c.

Also a lot of short lengths at half prices.

Books

Several lots at wonderfully little prices. $1 and $1.50 books for adults at 25c each. Can only give a few titles out of the many: United States and Foreign Powers, Outline of English History, From Chaucer to Tennyson, and a dozen of Ruskin's Works.

Then there's a lot of copyright fiction, published to sell at $1.25 and $1.50. Choice of them at 50c each. Some of the titles: Kipling's Soldier Stories, The Hon. Peter Sterling, The Choir Invisible, Sorrows of Satan, Prisoner of Zenda.

For the boys and girls: Various historical works at 15c each, instead of $1, the price at which they were published to sell. And a thousand books of fiction, travel and history, for young people, at 15c, though 25c was a very reasonable price.

Lamps

Pottery vase lamps in pretty decorations. Kinds that sell regularly at $5 to $6. We own 150 that cost us about half their value. And so they're passed on to you. Choice, including globe, at $2.75.

Napkins and Towels

250 dozen breakfast napkins of bleached Irish linen, 20 in.; they were cheap at $1.75; a new price, $1.50 doz.

Double Huckaback towels, hemmed ends, 18x36 in.; were $1.50 doz. Now 11c each.

Colored Petticoats

They're only cotton—mercerized. That makes them pretty as silk. All in good style of making—well made. 65c each, and easily worth $1.

Paper and Envelopes

10c a pound for cream white linen paper, and 12c a hundred for envelopes to match; greatly under value, both.

Remarkably Low Prices for New Silks

A change in the make-up of a firm; a quick disposition of their entire stock on hand—to us; the immediate placing on sale of the goods at a price but little more than our purchase figures:

65c a yard

for kinds that are regularly $1 and $1.25; for some that usually sell for 85c; and for a few only of a 75c quality. In the gathering are plaid taffetas—black and white satin bars on grounds of various colors; glace shepherd taffetas—double colors—colors on white; cameo striped taffetas; plain taffetas; and a long list of other desirable taffetas and satins and surahs.

Rotunda.

Cutlery Razor, scissors, strop? Think there is risk in buying? Maybe—but we take it. Scissors at 50c; razor strops at 50c; 6 to 10-in. shears at 50c; knives, 2, 3 or 4 blades, at 50c; shaving brush that won't shed bristles (bone or metal handle), 50c—but that is enough to think over for one day. Of course, we've finer sorts as well.

Main floor—near Rotunda.

Two Fine Overcoat Styles

It isn't much credit to us to sell to hit-or-miss men—we make friends when particular men are suited.

These real Irish frieze Overcoats, in medium Oxford gray, with satin-lined shoulders and fine plaid body lining, are not apt to be obtainable outside of the most exclusive tailor shops. There, only to order, at $60. Here, ready to wear, $32.50.

These new cheviot Overcoats hang as loosely as your night robe in the back; fine broad shoulder effect; wide sleeves; rather sumptuous silk lining—good enough coats to be $60 if made to order. Here, ready to wear, $35.

These price comparisons are not for buncombe—we count them fair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ATTACK TWO-FARE SYSTEM

Brooklyn Citizens' Complaints of the Rapid Transit Company.

DIFFICULT TO REACH SUBURBS

One Fare, but Long Delays Alleged When Elevated Road Is Taken—Statement of a Resident.

Much dissatisfaction prevails at present among the residents of Brooklyn who live along and near the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company beyond Sixty-fifth Street in Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton, and further east in the territory between these sections of the borough and Coney Island. The chief cause of complaint lies in the recently established system of charging two fares on the surface roads, the dividing line being at Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, as against but one fare on the line of the Brooklyn Elevated with a free transfer on the trolley lines beyond its terminus. Secondary to this, but almost as annoying to the residents, is the slow time made by the elevated road during rush hours, and the alleged uncertainty of trains and long waits at the transfer point in Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue late at night and during the early morning hours. Some of the patrons who live beyond Sixty-fifth Street say that frequently from midnight to 6 o'clock A. M. they have been compelled to wait from forty to sixty minutes at this point for a surface car after having left the elevated road.

Previous to Nov. 1, when the new transfer system went into effect, but one fare was charged on the trolley lines from Manhattan to the suburban termini, and, according to President Rossiter, the change was made in order to relieve the traffic of the surface lines and make better time for the company's patrons living in the outskirts of the borough. The plan, after a week's trial, is declared in many quarters to be a failure, so far as gaining time is concerned, and an injustice to those persons who would prefer to ride on the trolley cars were but one fare charged.

This statement, repeated many times, is what a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES heard last evening as he rode out on the Brooklyn elevated line to Sixty-fifth Street at 6 o'clock, the busiest time of the "rush hours" traffic. A resident of Bay Ridge, near Eighty-sixth Street, had this to say:

"The transfer system would be an ideal one if the Rapid Transit Company, instead of imposing this double fare, had left the surface lines with but one fare from down town to destination and simply put in effect the one fare with free transfer from the terminus of the Brooklyn Elevated line to surface points beyond. It is nothing short of a downright imposition. Many women and men dislike to climb the elevated stairs, either in going down town in the morning or coming home at night. They would much prefer riding all the way in the surface cars, though but few do so because of the extra 5 cents charged.

"Mr. Rossiter's idea was, as he said, to make better time, but we out this way fail to see that the trains make as good time as the trolleys. The elevated trains go too slowly during the rush hours, just the time, of course, when one wishes to hurry. They gain no time over the trolleys, at least not since the new system went into effect.

"Another instance where the double fares work an injustice is in the short rides from beyond and below Sixty-fifth Street. Suppose a person at Seventy-fifth Street wishes to go to a point between elevated stations, say Fifty-fifth Street. He must either pay 10 cents on the surface cars, get off the elevated at the Fifty-second or Fifty-eighth Street Station, and walk three blocks. This simply illustrates the injustice of charging double fare for a short ride or making one go out of one's way to save a nickel. Now, another thing: I have a daughter in one of the down-town private schools, half a block from a surface car line that runs near my home. She almost invariably used this line. It was especially convenient in case of rain or bad weather. Now she must either be subjected to this extortion or else walk at least four blocks to an elevated station.

"The company undoubtedly wishes to relieve its surface traffic by the single-fare idea on the elevated, but it has no moral right to force its patrons to this line by the imposition of an extra charge. It is a money-saving scheme, because the company is enabled to lay up some of its surface cars during the lighter traffic hours."

The cars last night at 6 o'clock on the Brooklyn Elevated line were jammed, as usual, and in no car from the bridge until after 7 o'clock was it possible for all to get seats. The train on which a TIMES reporter rode took thirty minutes to reach Thirty-sixth Street and about forty minutes to reach Sixty-fifth Street. The running time should be twenty-eight minutes during the day and three minutes less at night, when traffic is lightest. Passengers on this train made loud and vehement protests. Some of the trains last evening at this hour ran on schedule from three to four minutes apart; then there would be an interval of from seven to twelve minutes.

Passengers also complain that there are frequent delays on the elevated road in the morning and that they are late in getting to business.

In speaking of these delays Mr. Rossiter has said within the past day or two that when the motors fully replace the engines traffic will work more smoothly. There were but seven motors on the line yesterday, the reminder, to the number of twenty, having been laid up to be rewired after their failure of last week to work properly. His dictum on the transfer system was that sufficient time had not elapsed to test it thoroughly. One of his assistants said last night that Mr. Rossiter is still of the same mind on this question.

POSTAL CLERK HELD IN $2,500.

Charged with Stealing an Order for Jewelry from the Mails.

Philip O. Mundt, twenty-seven years of age, a clerk in the Madison Square Branch Post Office, and residing at 124 India Street, Brooklyn, was held by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon under $2,500 bonds, charged with robbing the mails. He admitted his guilt to a Post Office Inspector who arrested him, and incidentally implicated another young man, who he claims has sailed for Brazil. The Inspector believes that Mundt is alone guilty.

Last September H. W. Gardner mailed a ninety-seven-dollar money order to the Provident Loan Company of this city, and in the letter inclosed a pawn ticket calling for a gold watch, chain, locket, and two cluster diamond rings. He asked that the company redeem the jewels. Subsequently Gardner complained to the loan company that he had not received his jewelry, and the arrest of Mundt followed.

A SEARCHLIGHT FOR FIREMEN.

Chief Croker Is About to Test His Own Invention.

The Fire Department is soon to experiment with a searchlight, to be used at fires. It is Chief Croker's idea, and will be the first of its kind ever used.

The power for the light will be furnished by a specially constructed engine, which is now being made by an Elmira concern, and which is to be called the Croker Searchlight Engine. It will be similar to the ordinary fire engine, except that the pumping machinery will be replaced with a dynamo. It is to be fitted with two eighteen-inch marine projectors, with a special diverging lens, which will allow the beam of light to be spread over a wide area and make it effective at close or long range.

The projectors will be connected with a cable reel, and can be quickly removed and placed at any distance from the engine.

The Chief claims that the firemen will be able to take the lights up dark stairways and into dark rooms, and that this will in every way facilitate the work where darkness or dense smoke is encountered.

Fire Commissioner Scannell said last night that he had great hopes that the searchlight would prove a success. "It is, of course," said the Commissioner, "yet in its experimental stage. As soon as the engine is completed we shall give it a test, and if it proves a success it will be adopted by the department."

Chief Croker purposes to locate the first engine in the lower part of the city for use in the business section.

$25,000 Fire in Jersey City.

Fire was discovered on the first floor of the Eastern Granite Roofing Company's building, a three-story frame structure, on Eleventh Street, near Henderson Street, Jersey City, at 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday. Three alarms were turned in, and although the entire Fire Department of lower Jersey City was soon on the scene the flames spread so rapidly that the structure was soon in ruins. Hugo Benning, the manager, said the loss was $25,000, covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is believed a cauldron of pitch boiled over.

WAR TAX IN SUPREME COURT.

Chief Tribunal Hears Arguments as to Whether Express Companies or Patrons Must Bear the Burden.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The United States Supreme Court to-day began the hearing in the case of the Merchants' Association of New York, brought in the name of William Crawford against the Adams Express Company, to test whether the express companies or the shippers should pay the war revenue tax charged upon packages sent by express. Mr. Frederic R. Kellogg opened the case for the merchants, and was followed by Mr. Charles Steele for the express companies.

It was contended on behalf of the merchants that the tax is imposed exclusively upon the business of transportation, and is intended to be borne by the carrier in all cases where it accepts goods for transportation, and also that the imposition of this tax upon the carrier precludes it from relieving itself of the expense of refusing to accept goods for transportation unless the unwilling shipper himself assumes the burden. It was argued that the refusal of the express companies to carry packages upon which the tax had not been paid is an unlawful and unreasonable restriction of trade, and the court was asked to enjoin it from making such refusal.

Mr. Steele as counsel for the express companies took the position that the war revenue tax was not intended by Congress to be imposed exclusively upon the express company, even in the first instance, but that it is placed simply upon the transaction of shipment, to be paid indifferently by either party; and that even if the express company is compelled exclusively by the statute to pay the tax in the first instance, yet it is left free to relieve itself of this expense by refusing to accept express packages for transportation unless the shippers agree to assume the burden.

Mr. Steele stated that the Adams Company carries about 28,000,000 packages annually. The tax upon these would amount to $280,000, or 2½ per cent. of the nominal par value of the company's capital stock. This, he argued, would be unreasonable, while if paid by the shipping public it would not be felt. The hearing will continue to-morrow.

CALL LOAN TAX SUSPENDED.

Question Is Referred to the Attorney General for Decision.

Collector Charles H. Treat received yesterday morning from the Internal Revenue Commissioner at Washington, under date of Nov. 6, the following communication:

"Referring to previous letters on the subject of taxation on pledges of stock to secure loans, where no promissory notes are used, I have to advise you that the question involved in this case has been referred to the Hon. Attorney General for his opinion, and you are directed to take no action in the matter until further instructed by this office."

Commenting on the subject, Mr. Treat said:

"The bankers in Wall Street seem much pleased over the promptness with which the Washington authorities have listened to their request. This has relieved the tension in the Street and saved from embarrassment the continued negotiation of call loans.

"The consensus of opinion is that the Attorney General will decide that, under the provisions of the War Revenue act, call loans are not taxable, inasmuch as no document pledging payment is signed, and securities put up as collateral already pay a revenue of $2 per 100 shares, and, in addition thereto 25 cents upon a transfer certificate where a power of attorney is used.

"Evidently Wall Street had made up its mind that if drastic measures were resorted to, they could issue notes of $1,000 each to complete any large negotiation, since notes of this denomination, when given as pledges, are exempt from taxation."

IN FAVOR OF PARCELS POST.

Action Taken by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The National Association of Manufacturers, claiming a membership of 1,200, is moving for the adoption by the United States of the parcels post system now in use in England. The Executive Committee has passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers favors the enactment of a law by Congress providing for the establishment of a parcels post system in the United States similar to the laws now in force in England and Germany, and also the negotiation of parcels post treaties with other nations. And the President of the association is hereby authorized to take whatever steps in his judgment may be necessary to secure the enactment of such law and the negotiation of such treaties.

Charles A. Schieren, Treasurer of the body, said yesterday that the association favors the English system. "According to the latest annual report of the United States Post Office Department," said he, "the actual cost of transporting a pound of mail in this country for the estimated average distance is a little under 6 cents a pound, and not more than 8 cents, 'including all charges connected therewith.' The Government rate is now 100 per cent. in excess of actual cost on the parcels post which we have now in this country. That rate is prohibitive, and, therefore, the express companies get the benefit of this discrimination in their favor.

"We know the great convenience of a cheap delivery system in a great city—we call it a free-delivery system, but of course our merchants make a charge for it somewhere—and if similar facilities could be extended to the people everywhere by cutting off this rate which now discriminates in favor of the express companies it would give a great impetus to trade."

SCOFFS AT BROOKLYN STREETS.

Miss Mary Campbell's Paper Amuses the Civitas Club.

Woman, "the new citizen," as Mrs. E. W. Allen called her at the meeting of Brooklyn women in the Civitas Club yesterday afternoon, talked about "The New Politics."

One paper, which called forth many smiles, was written by Miss Mary Campbell, who discussed "Highways."

"It may be a highway or a byway where I live," said Miss Campbell, "street it is not; rather the wide wake of deposits of Brooklyn's glacial period. The white-robed gleaners of Manhattan come not this way with their microbe-destroying implements.

"To those who admire the rococo in streets, this may be an admirable specimen; such another could not be found this side of Pompeii. No dashing automobile dare venture over our comfortless cobbles, and no swift-flying wheel trust its tires to our puncturing pavements. While splendid boulevards lead to the tombs of our fathers and fine roads furrow the farms of Long Island, we pass our time in moss-grown alleys.

"Democratic and Republican 'highwaymen' have been appealed to without success. Only the hope of the millennium remains. This picture may seem a mirage of Stonehenge, but it is a fact, and its name, unlike its character, is 'Pacific.'"

In speaking of "Possible Politicians—Theodore Roosevelt and Samuel M. Jones as Types," Mrs. A. F. Babcock, in closing, said: "I am not a class prophet, and Mr. Roosevelt is not my classmate, but I am willing to prophesy that he will occupy the President's chair, and I will give him until 2004 to do it."

A petition against Brigham Roberts was presented to the members and guests of the club, who were asked to sign it.

H. S. OWENS BUYS CRAGMERE.

May Set Up Automobile and Naphtha Launch Factory at New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Nov. 8.—Many New York people who have visited New London and the Pequot section are familiar with J. D. Lynch's fine residence and handsome grounds known as Cragmere. Deeds were passed this week transferring this beautiful property, consisting of about five acres, to H. S. Owens, the well-known bicycle manufacturer, who has recently come into a fortune from the royalties on certain bicycle patents.

Mr. Owens has made New London his home for several years. He does not intend to live at Cragmere, as architects are already preparing plans for a residence directly across the river on another purchase of seventeen acres of water-front land next adjoining George Watson's Rocklawn in the Eastern Point colony. Just what Mr. Owens's plans in regard to the Lynch property are are not fully known, but it is inferred that it was bought on speculation, and that he is awaiting a purchaser, who will give more than he paid for it.

Since his retirement from the bicycle business, Mr. Owens has kept in touch with the manufacturing world. He thinks New London an ideal city for a factory, and has expressed his intention of organizing an automobile factory here within a year. A naphtha launch factory is also another industry contemplated.

INSISTS ON AN OPEN DOOR

Washington Government Wants Formal Assurances in China.

NEGOTIATIONS NOW GOING ON

Believed Great Britain, Russia, and Germany Will Coincide with America, but France May Object.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The mysterious London dispatch printed to-day in which it was said that a British newspaper had received a cablegram from Washington in regard to Anglo-American relations in China of such a nature that they had decided not to give it out at this time is being widely discussed.

It is stated by officials here that there is nothing under consideration in this line at present between Great Britain and the United States that can be said to be of a sensational character. The Government is not averse to having it known broadly that it has been steadily engaged for months in negotiations looking to the maintenance of whatever trade rights we now enjoy in Chinese ports. Officials do not care to go into details while the negotiations are still in progress, but it is expected that the subject will be made the basis of a special message to Congress by the President. It is gathered that our Government is not likely to encounter any serious opposition to what it regards as its perfectly reasonable effort to secure from the European powers interested formal assurances in confirmation of verbal statements already made that the way for American trade in China will be kept open in the event of a retention of the existing concessions and leaseholds. Nothing has been heard from France on this subject as yet, though it is assumed that the returning Ambassador, M. Cambon, will bear some instructions on the subject.

The Chinese Government, through Minister Wu Ting-Fang, is keeping a watchful eye on the recent developments relating to China. Within the last few days he saw Secretary Hay with a view to learning to what extent the United States had acted. The response of the Secretary of State is understood to have been quite full and frank, and to the effect that at the request of the President, our Ambassadors and Ministers abroad had been asked to secure definite assurances that there should be no interruption to the access of American trade and commerce to the interior of China through the treaty ports.

Such assurances had been given from time to time, in somewhat informal manner, as parts of the manifestos by which foreign powers assumed control of ports on the China coast, but the purpose of this request was to have the assurances take definite, tangible, written form, so as to leave no room for doubt that the future commerce of the United States in the Orient would meet no unforeseen barriers.

It can be stated positively that the recent move of the United States was not the result of any understanding or agreement with the Chinese Minister, and so far as is known here, the Chinese authorities were not consulted. Whether it would be regarded favorably by China depends, in the judgment of Minister Wu, on subsequent developments.

Throughout diplomatic circles keen interest is manifested in the American move and in the replies which are likely to be elicited from the American inquiry abroad. The view prevails that while there will be no difficulty in securing general assurances of a favorable character, it is not so certain that a definite statement in writing or other tangible form will be given. Those best acquainted with the subject hold that Great Britain, Germany, and Russia will coincide with the American view, and that if any objection comes it is likely to arise in France, as the French policy in Madagascar and Cochin China is to give preferential rates to French goods and make discriminations against foreign goods. From this it is implied that France will not give a definite assurance that American commerce will be on equal terms in those parts of China where French spheres of influence prevail.

CLAIM AN AGREEMENT IS MADE.

London Hears Great Britain, China, and America Have Come Together.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Morning Post publishes the following dispatch from Washington:

"Negotiations in London have resulted in an agreement between Great Britain, China, and the United States to maintain the 'open door' in China, which power will undertake to develop both British and American trade. It is understood that Germany, and probably Russia, will give the United States written assurances as to the maintenance of the 'open door.'"

YACHTS TO RETAIN CREWS.

The Narada and the Kanawha Will Keep Their Men All the Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Nov. 8.—The big steam yachts Narada and Kanawha, now lying in Winter quarters at this port, will have their crews by them all Winter. John P. Duncan, the owner of the Kanawha, intends to spend about $15,000 on his boat before next season in interior improvements.

It is something unusual for yacht owners to keep from fifteen to twenty men with their boats through the Winter months, and the custom is cordially indorsed by New London merchants, who will be profited by their stay here.

Henry Walters of Baltimore, the owner of the Narada, keeps his boat in commission even while she is lying at the wharf. He also banquets his men on Christmas Day at the Crocker House, and remembers his employes with financial presents.

Camden County's New Prosecutor.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 8.—Ex-Assemblyman Frank J. Lloyd was to-day appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Camden County by Justice Garrison and Judge Armstrong to serve until the Governor appoints a prosecutor for the full term. It is said Gov. Voorhees has signified his intention of making Mr. Lloyd's appointment permanent. Mr. Lloyd succeeds Prosecutor Jenkins, who dropped dead at the Aqueduct race track a week ago.

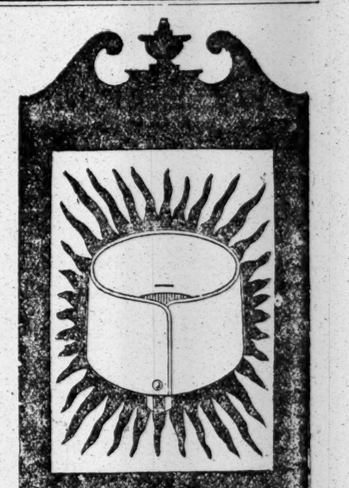
The Fedalma May Be Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Nov. 8.—Deck and interior plans of Col. Augustus C. Tyler's steam yacht Fedalma have been prepared by a local architect, and it is said that Col. Tyler is about to sell the boat to a New York gentleman, and will have built a larger and more handsome boat for next Summer. Last Summer was Col. Tyler's first season as a yacht owner. He is the owner of a handsome residence in the Pequot section of this city, which is known as The Elm.

$250,000 Fire in Massillon, Ohio.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Nov. 8.—A fire originating from defective electric wiring in the store of Allman & Putnam, milliners and dry goods merchants, caused a loss to property of $250,000 to-day. The Canton Fire Department was called upon for help. E. P. McConaughey, cashier for Allman & Putnam, who remained in one of the burning buildings to secure the money and papers left in the safe, was nearly suffocated when rescued.



Collar shape and finish the same in either brand, but of different grades of linen. You pay only for material and workmanship.

Cluett "Wastic" 25 cts. each.

Arrow "Velsor" 2 for 25 cts.

"Cluett" BRAND 25¢ EACH WASTIC. ARROW BRAND 2 FOR 25¢ VELSOR.

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with your meals.

It aids digestion,

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Vichy is imported only in bottles.

NOTE: **So-called Vichy in Syphons Is Not Vichy.**

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Absolutely Pure and Full Weight.

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The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

J. P. MORGAN GIVES RICH BOOKS.

Ford Collection, with Valuable Letters, for the New York Library.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the New York Public Library, held yesterday afternoon in the Astor Library Building, a letter was read from J. Pierpont Morgan announcing that he had presented to the library the Ford collection of books, manuscripts, and letters. The letter reads in part as follows:

"I take pleasure in presenting to the New York Public Library a collection of 180 bound volumes and about 30,000 separate pieces of manuscripts, being the greater part of the collection known as the Ford collection, which I purchased last Spring.

"The bound volumes consist chiefly of account books of merchants of New York City, Virginia, and elsewhere, dating from the close of the last and the beginning of the present century, and of transcripts of official records partly in English and partly in Spanish.

"The separate pieces include a roll of letters to and from Noah Webster, with rough drafts of his dictionary and of various articles by him, with business and personal letters of his family; also a considerable portion of the correspondence of Horace Greeley between 1850 and 1875.

"There are over 200 letters from Andrew Jackson, dating from 1814 to 1845, and a number of letters from the friend of Jackson, William B. Lewis, and from James Monroe."

It was ordered by the board that Mr. Morgan be thanked for his gift, and that the volumes and manuscripts be so marked as to indicate the donor.

The members of the board present were George L. Rives, Samuel P. Avery, John Bigelow, William Allen Butler, Andrew H. Green, Daniel Huntington, H. V. R. Kennedy, John S. Kennedy, Alexander Maitland, Stephen H. Olin, Alexander E. Orr, George W. Smith, and Frederick Sturgis.

The Secret of Strength

Eugene Sandow, the strongest man in the world, says: "The secret of my strength is perfect digestion. I use the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, and find it greatly aids me in the proper assimilation of food."

JOHANN HOFF'S Malt Extract

FIRST ORCHESTRA CONCERT

Season of the Boston Symphony Organization Opens Here.

MARK HAMBOURG INTRODUCED

Estimate of the Work of a Pianist of Whom Much Has Been Heard in Advance.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the first concert of its thirteenth season in the City of New York yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The entertainments of this body have in late years assumed the character of fashionable functions, so that there is always a large audience. Possibly it is not a thoroughly representative musical audience, but it is a very good one, and it supports an enterprise that ought to be supported. And so for this we should be very glad. The programme yesterday was one that must have appealed to every lover of good music. It was picturesque, sprightly, and easy of comprehension. It is just possible that there were dark moments in the piano concerto for all but the inner brotherhood, but where all pretend to belong to that sacred fraternity there can be no outward evidences of discontent.

The list was composed of the beautiful "Prometheus Bound" overture of Goldmark, the C minor piano concerto of Saint-Saëns, Tschaikowsky's "Capriccio Italienne," and Schumann's B flat symphony. This made a programme of the music of the modern era, all rich in rhythmic buoyancy and opulent in color. The piano concerto served to introduce to the local public Mark Hambourg, a pianist of whom much had been heard. He made a favorable impression yesterday, but will probably please the general hearer better to-night, when he is to play the more popular D minor concerto of Rubinstein. It was a great pleasure to hear again the Goldmark overture. This composer suffers from the immense popularity of his "Sakuntala," and is always in danger of being judged by that alone. The "Prometheus" is one of the noblest pieces of orchestral tone painting of our time, and it bears repetition well indeed. It is clear in construction, symmetrical, full of lovely contrasts of thought and expression, and goes far toward being a triumphant justification of the much-abused programme music.

As it was played yesterday it lost much of its wonted effect. Mr. Gericke, the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is a man with definite ideas of the way in which such music ought to be interpreted, but his ideas are frequently disappointing to the warm-hearted. There is a classic finish, a repose, a poised continency in Mr. Gericke's readings of such works as the Goldmark overture, which leave the hearer in wonder as to whether he is unable to appreciate or the music is deficient in power to move. It is the perfect finish of the performance under the baton of this conductor which deceives the ordinary listener. The thing seems so correct that he cannot understand how it misses fire. But the initiated discerns that a shade too much repression of the power of the orchestra in one place and a bit of accelerando instead of ritardando in another are the factors in the reduction of a piece of emotional music almost to the sunny level of a Mozart symphony.

It should be said that the orchestra was not flawless in its performance of the overture. There were some seconds of unusual raggedness. That is to say, it was raggedness for this orchestra of point-lace finish; and it caused some wonder. In the Tschaikowsky caprice there was still more uncertainty. This time it was the brass which offended, and it must frankly be said that the trumpet playing was simply bad. The horns made one slip, but your French horn is an uncertain instrument and no man can play one without having an accident to his embouchure once in a while. The composition is one which is well suited to bringing out the smartness of an orchestra, and that is about all that it's good for. It does not belong to the class of works which gave the Russian master his fame, and it would trouble Mr. Vernon Blackburn to demonstrate from it the truth of his recent assertion that every phrase invented by Tschaikowsky bore the marks of genius.

After this cheap and empty piece the lovely symphony of Schumann came like the breath of a Summer morning. It is not now necessary to praise this familiar work, but it is a pleasure to be able to say that in the performance of it yesterday the Boston Symphony Orchestra was itself. The work was played with a delightful buoyancy and with the perfect crispness and limpidity for which this organization has long been famous. Mr. Gericke's reading of the composition left nothing to be desired. It was that of a man who understood and appreciated the spirit of the music and who had made himself master of the score. The fact that hardly a person left the hall before the end of the work, which was the last on the programme, was sufficient evidence that it was heartily enjoyed. It takes something uncommon to persuade some persons to give up their precious privilege of rushing out in the course of the last movement.

No doubt the interest of the afternoon for the larger part of the audience centred in the playing of the pianist, Mr. Mark Hambourg. Though the reign of the virtuoso is always to be regretted, there are times when one readily forgives the public for going into spasms of enthusiasm over a personality. Yesterday afternoon was one of these times. Mr. Hambourg is worthy of all the applause he received and a little more. He is a pianist of uncommon power and influence. He has enormous technic, and he uses it as the means for the revelation of a splendid musical temperament. His tone is immense, and the strength of his fingers, wrists, and forearms will be the envy of many less gifted players. His runs, arpeggios, and rapid passages of chords yesterday were played with a clean-cut precision and a brilliant speed which were simply dazzling. His dynamic range proved to be large, though he did not indulge much in the melting pianissimos. His tone seemed at times a little hard, but that was probably owing to circumstances beyond the reach of his technic.

He played the well worn C minor concerto of Sains-Saëns in a manner which made it sound like a new work. He galvanized its dead measures into a seeming life, and that is no small task, for it is an empty work, if ever there was one. But Mr. Hambourg is a most interesting pianist, and he made that concerto interesting through the sheer force of his masterly performance. It was not a composition to reveal in the player the possession of the highest qualities of the interpreter's art, but it must be said that Mr. Hambourg played the music in a musicianly manner, with fine rhythm and with many delicate nuances. Mr. Hambourg is welcome. He will be heard whenever he plays, with the stimulation which comes from a strong musical personality, and he may, perhaps, hereafter show us that he can play other more noble compositions than that heard yesterday in an equally satisfying manner. It should be added that the accompaniment was given perfectly by the orchestra and Mr. Gericke.

THE ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.

Sir Henry Irving and Many Other Stars Will Take Part.

The Actors' Fund of America will give a benefit performance at the Broadway Theatre on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 16.

The occasion will be an interesting one, judging from the list of attractions which are announced. Sir Henry Irving will present, with the assistance of his company, the one-act play, "The Story of Waterloo," Mrs. Fiske will be seen in the third act of "Becky Sharp."

John Drew and Miss Isabelle Irving will do "Mrs. Hillary Regrets." William H. Crane and his company will present the first act of his comedy, "A Rich Man's Son," and Julia Arthur, assisted by her entire company, will appear in the "Coronation" scene from her play, "More Than Queen." Eugene Cowles, Richie Ling, and Joseph Cawthorne will contribute part of the musical programme.

The management of the benefit positively announce that all of the artists named will appear, and others will be added in a day or two. Orders for seats are now receivable at the box office of the theatre. Seats will be placed on sale to the general public on Monday, Nov. 13.

COMEDY AT THE IRVING PLACE.

"Das Opferlamm" Is Well Received by a Large Audience.

"Das Opferlamm" (The Scapegoat,) a three-act comedy by Oscar Walther and Leo Stein, was presented last night at the Irving Place Theatre for the first time.

The comedy abounds with humorous lines, which were favorably received by a large audience. In the leading rôle is a nobleman who is about to be married at the house of his bride's parents when suddenly a circus rider with whom he was formerly well acquainted appears. He introduces her as the wife of a friend, who was one of the guests, but who on account of his wife's sickness begged to be excused from attending.

The friend, however, suddenly appears, and is forced to be the scapegoat. The wife who is supposed to be sick changes her mind and attends the wedding. Complications grow thicker from scene to scene until everything is happily solved in the final act.

LORD YARMOUTH'S DEBUT.

His Acting in "Make Way for the Ladies" Applauded at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—A good-sized audience saw the initial performance of "Make Way for the Ladies," presented under the direction of Charles Frohman in the Hyperion Theatre in this city last night.

The piece was well received. Eric Hope, who took a leading part in the cast, was the central figure of interest. In public he is known as the Earl of Yarmouth, and the fact that an Earl was on the public stage for the first time attracted wide attention here. His acting was enjoyed. The judgment of the audience was favorable, which was proved by the frequent applause.

The plot is based on a little difficulty arising over women's rights. The story is that of a married woman with three daughters whom she has endeavored to train and bring up as advanced women. She has only succeeded in part, as one daughter is entirely different from her mother and sisters, being a womanly woman and happily married. The other two follow in their mother's footsteps, and to all outward appearances are bitterly opposed to anything like sentimental relationship between the sexes, but this does not last, as they both eventually fall in love and are married. The mother realizes her mistake, and in the future promises to live with her husband and family upon a much happier basis, acknowledging that the attitude she assumed was an unwomanly one.

Miss May Robson assumed the rôle of the mother, and other important parts were played by Fritz Williams and E. M. Holland.

TYRONE POWER'S ENGAGEMENT.

With His Wife He Will Soon Start for Australia.

The withdrawal of Tyrone Power from Mrs. Fiske's company, playing "Becky Sharp" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, was due to the fact that he had made a year's engagement with James Williamson of Australia to play leading parts.

He also made arrangements for the appearance in the same companies of his wife, Miss Edith Crane. They will both leave for Vancouver, B. C., Saturday and expect to reach Australia the latter part of the month.

Their first appearance will be made in Lorimer Stoddard's dramatization of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

Divorce for George Bowles.

George Bowles, manager of the Alice Nielsen Opera Company, was granted an absolute divorce by Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday, from his wife, Marie Bowles, better known to the theatrical world as Babette Rodney. Edward Frayne, an actor, was named as co-respondent. By the terms of the decree Mr. Bowles also receives the custody of Dorothy, the five-year-old daughter of the couple, and Mrs. Bowles is restrained from using the name Bowles again. The couple were married in Milwaukee on July 25, 1885.

W. H. Clark at the American.

W. H. Clark has been specially engaged to sing the rôle of Caspar in the forthcoming production of "Der Freischutz" at the American Theatre. Miss Maud Lillian Berri and Miro Delamotto will also make their début with the company next week.

Walter Hale in Thomas's New Play.

Walter Hale will act the rôle of Ned Burke in Stuart Robson's production of Augustus Thomas's new play, in which Oliver Goldsmith is the principal character.

TO ATTEND FIANCE'S FUNERAL.

Miss V. A. Beecher Goes to the Adirondacks, Where He Was Shot.

Miss Voice Adams Beecher, a relative of the late Henry Ward Beecher, who resides with her parents at 182 Macon Street, Brooklyn, yesterday left for the Adirondacks to attend the funeral services over the body of Edwin B. Guilbert of Leadville, Col., to whom she was to have been married last Monday.

They had been engaged since 1897, and last August Mr. Guilbert came East to prepare for the wedding. Oct. 29 he went to the mountains on a hunting trip with a party of five friends. Miss Beecher was all prepared for the wedding, when on Sunday evening she received a telegram from one of the hunting party stating that Mr. Guilbert had met with an accident, and that the wedding would have to be postponed.

The parents of the bride-elect announced the postponement, and last Tuesday morning another telegram was received stating that Mr. Guilbert had accidentally shot himself while climbing over a fence last Friday morning, and that he had died from the effects of the wound. Miss Beecher is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, who was related to Henry Ward Beecher. Miss Beecher will remain with the body until it is removed to Leadville for burial.

WOMEN'S CLUBS CONVENTION.

Need of a State Industrial School for Wayward Girls Described.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 8.—The morning session of the convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs was devoted to the reading of papers on various subjects. Among the topics discussed by the speakers were "Literature," "Women's Patriotic Societies in America," "Genealogical Societies," and "The Work of the Vacation Schools."

In the afternoon, after a number of papers had been read the report of the Industrial School Committee was presented by Mrs. Clarence Burns. At the last annual meeting the federation passed a resolution agreeing that the clubs represented should work toge her for the establishment of a State industrial school for wayward girls. Mrs. Burns related her futile efforts to secure the passage of a bill in the Legislature providing for such a school, and suggested new plans that might be followed in the attempt to secure the desired result.

An interesting discussion followed. One plan suggested was the establishment of an industrial school in connection with the public schools. It was pointed out that while there were sixty homes for fallen women in the State there was not one to educate girls to be self-supporting.

Officers will be elected to-morrow, a nominating committee being appointed to-day. This evening the delegates attended a musicale at the First Baptist Church.

CREW IN RIGGING FOUR DAYS.

Men on Schooner William E. Downes Rescued by the Bark Salvatore.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 8.—The Italian bark Salvatore, Capt. Saccrino, arrived here at dark from Trapani, Italy, bound for this port with 700 tons of salt. She had on board Capt. A. T. Dyer and the shipwrecked crew of seven men of the schooner William E. Downes of New Haven, bound from Savannah to that port with 500,000 feet of hard pine. The rescued men are Capt. Dyer, Mate H. P. Smith, and Engineer F. P. Marshall, all of Deer Isle, Me.; Jacob Dahl, Jacob Thompson, Charles Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Alexander Skova, all Norwegians.

Capt. Dyer reported leaving Savannah on Oct. 26 and meeting a gale Oct. 30, during which the vessel began to show signs of leaking. The shifting of the deckload opened the seams, and that night she was full of water, with decks awash, compelling the men to take to the rigging, where they lodged themselves. For four days, lashed to the rigging, exposed to the elements, and practically without food, the men passed a harrowing existence. The storm raged for two days, and in that time all they had to eat was a few cans of condensed milk and beef.

At the end of the fourth day the Salvatore was sighted, and signals of distress were hoisted. The bark made down for the distressed vessel and effected the crew's rescue, it being a thrilling piece of work, as another easterly gale had just begun blowing. Two trips in a boat were necessary. The Captain and crew saved nothing except the clothes they wore.

The Downes was owned by E. H. Weaver and others of New Haven, and was valued at about $25,000. The cargo was valued at about $10,000, consigned to the New Haven Sawmill Company. The Downes was a fine vessel of 753 gross tons, 638 tons net, and was built in Bath in 1885.

DAVIS MEMORIALS DEDICATED.

Ex-Confederates Assemble at Richmond to Honor the Dead.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—The United Daughters of the Confederacy assembled in their sixth annual convention at the Jefferson Hotel roof garden here this morning. Mrs. Kate Cabell Currie, the President, called the body to order. Mrs. Norman V. Randolph welcomed the Daughters and Mrs. E. C. Miner, on behalf of Mrs. Joseph Bryan, President of the Ladies' Memorial Literary Society, who could not be present, also read a welcoming address. Mrs. Currie responded.

Mrs. James G. Leigh of Norfolk, President of the Virginia State Division, presented a gavel made by a Confederate soldier from a tree under which Gen. Lee made his last speech to the Confederate soldiers. The gavel will be used during the convention, and then will be returned to Mrs. Atwood of Appomattox.

The convention then adjourned, that the delegates might attend the unveiling of the tablets in St. Paul's Church to Miss Winnie Davis and the Davis sons. The church was crowded. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Landon R. Mason, and Bishop George W. Peterkin of the Episcopal Diocese of West Virginia delivered the address, in which he paid a beautiful tribute to Mr. Davis, Miss Winnie, and the women of the South.

Immediately after this Jefferson Hayes Davis, the grandson of President Davis, released the veil covering the tablets, and they were exposed to view.

Mrs. Davis was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Hayes; Mrs. George Ross, Judge and Mrs. John H. Reagan of Texas, Mrs. Hart of New York, and Mrs. Edgar R. Farrar of New York. They occupied a pew in the centre aisle.

The tablet to Winnie Davis has a bronze bas-relief of Miss Davis, and rests on a slab of colored marble. The inscription is:

> Daughter of the Confederacy,
> VARINA ANNE DAVIS.
> Born July 27, 1864.
> Entered into eternal life Sept. 18, 1898.
> "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

The tablet to the children is to the memory of the four sons of Jefferson Davis—Samuel Emory, Jefferson, Jr., Joseph Evan, and William E. Howell Davis. The former was erected by friends and the latter by Mrs. Hayes.

The monument to Winnie Davis erected in Hollywood Cemetery by the Daughters of the Confederacy and the monuments to Mr. Davis and Jefferson Davis, Jr., will be unveiled to-morrow, with imposing ceremonies. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will be one of the speakers at the unveiling.

GEN. ANDRADE IN PUERTO RICO.

Venezuela's Deposed Ruler Says He Will Regain His Seat.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Nov. 8.—It is now known that Gen. Andrade, the deposed President of Venezuela, has arrived at San Juan de Puerto Rico on board the steamer St. Simon. He is quoted as having said in an interview that he was still President of Venezuela, and that he would soon return to that country.

IMPROVE GARFIELD MEMORIAL.

Masonry Added and a Marble Stairway Built to the Chamber.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8.—By the first of the year several important improvements in the great Garfield Memorial in Lake View Cemetery will be completed. The earth under the stone terrace which surrounds the tower has been removed and the open space filled with masonry on account of a slight tendency to settle which has lately been noticed.

The crypt in which the sarcophagus of the second martyred President rests is being made more accessible to the public by means of a marble stairway from the entrance to the memorial chamber.

MINERS INDULGE IN THREATS.

Tennessee Strikers Armed and Talking of Violence.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 8.—Word has reached here from Ducktown, Tenn., in Monroe County, that serious trouble is brewing there between the miners and operators of the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper, and Iron Company. Six hundred miners are on strike, and the company has arranged to put men in their places to-day.

The miners are armed and guarding the mines, and refuse to allow the new men to enter. The strikers have secured a lot of whisky, and are becoming boisterous. The operators have 100 deputies guarding the property and are employing all who will serve. The company officials say they will put the new men to work, and the miners say no "scabs" shall replace them.

BURIED UNDER PIG LEAD.

Two Men Killed and One Injured in a Water Street Warehouse.

Two men were crushed to death by pig lead yesterday afternoon, and one man was injured, in the storage warehouse at 755 Water Street. The dead men are John Ravelle of 376 Madison Street and John McFeeley of State Street, Brooklyn. The injured man is Terence McGuinness of 105 Bowery. One of his fingers was crushed and one of his legs bruised. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

The three men were piling up pigs of lead into tiers on the ground floor of the warehouse. The men had one of the tiers 14 feet high and almost completed. There were thirty tons of lead in the pile. As the men were putting on the last pieces the floor sank a little under the immense weight. The pile of lead became unbalanced, and toppled over.

Ravelle and McFeeley were buried under the lead, nearly all the vast weight lying on them. McGuinness was struck by several of the pieces and knocked out of the way of the rest. Coroner Bausch ordered the arrest of Michael Dunn, the foreman, of 416 Henry Street, Brooklyn. The Coroner thought that he might have permitted more weight than allowed by law to be placed on the floor, or been otherwise guilty of criminal negligence.

HENRY EASTON ARRESTED.

Wealthy Sing Sing Man Accused of Kicking a Railroad Employe.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Henry Easton, a wealthy resident of this village, was arrested to-day at the railroad station as he was about to take his train to New York. He was taken into custody by Chief of Police Carrigan on a warrent sworn out by Henry Hilliard, the baggage master at the Hudson River Railroad Station, who charged him with assault in the third degree.

While Mr. Easton was standing on the platform last Friday, perilously near to the edge, where he might have been struck by a projecting portion of the locomotive, the baggage master approached him and asked him to step back further. Mr. Easton took offense at the request and, it is said, kicked the baggage master in the groin. The case is set down for next Monday.

Dr. M. G. Lee Found Guilty of Murder.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.—Dr. Maxcy G. Lee, a member of the well-known family of Darlington, who killed his father, Dr. Lee, several months ago, was to-day found guilty, "with a recommendation to mercy," which probably means life imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. Testimony showed that Dr. Lee, the father, was in the hall talking to his son, who had in his hands a hammerless gun. The gun was discharged, the charge lodging in the body of the father, who died from the wound. The plea of the defense was accidental homicide.

To Build Breweries in the South.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 8.—The Maryland Brewery Company of Baltimore, formerly Lion Brewing Company, has decided to build several large breweries in the South. One will be built at Lynchburg and one at Newport News, Va. Atlanta, Ga., undoubtedly will get another, and application has been made to erect another here. Each brewery will have a capital stock of $150,000.

Sheriff's Safe Robbed of $5,000.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8.—News reached here to-day that the safe in the office of Sheriff Hughes, at Hillsborough, was cracked last night. The robbers got $5,000 in cash, $1,000 being in twenty-dollar gold pieces. No clue has been obtained as to the identity of the thieves. The robbery is supposed to have been the work of professionals.

The Wanamaker Store.

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Each item as it was received was passed upon by a committee of experts and subjected to the closest scrutiny and the most thorough search. Money was expended without stint in exchange for truth. When all was gotten together a system of classification was devised, as comprehensive as it was simple, and a radical departure from the methods of heretofore. The illustrations were produced with as much care as the readipg matter, every one of the more than eight thousand plates being absolutely correct as well as superbly executed.

Finally, when all the ten volumes were completed according to the original plan, they were revised throughout, brought down to date, with much new matter added. This revision has just been finished, and it is this newly revised edition that is being sold through the Wanamaker Club.

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The above selling-record is more than a hint that the sets are melting away rapidly. We had only just so many to begin with, now it's just so few to finish with.

New York. JOHN WANAMAKER.

STATE PAWNSHOP A SUCCESS.

Rush of Business in Chicago Makes Extra Assistants Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—That the recently established pawnshop under State control was much needed is amply proved by the great rush of business since the place opened on Monday last. Money is loaned on collaterals, principally jewelry, at 1 per cent a month, under State regulation. The rooms have been crowded with eager applicants for loans constantly since the opening.

"Continuing at the rate it has increased during the last three days," said Manager Shields, "it will require the services of half a dozen men to transact the business done by the State Pawners' Society after the offices have been open a week." This statement was made this afternoon after the rush of the day had been disposed of at the headquarters of the society. Another employe was added to the force at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, so Manager Shields now has three assistants.

Fatal Fire in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Fire at 355 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest early this morning resulted in the death of J. T. Francis, an employe of the Government Printing Office. After the flames had been extinguished his body was found lying on a bed, death being caused by suffocation. There were several narrow escapes, the firemen rescuing a number of persons from the windows.

The Rev. Mr. Civill to Go to an Asylum.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Rev. Mr. Acton Civill, the pastor of the Methodist church here, who displayed symptoms of insanity on Sunday and refused to conduct the services, and who yesterday became violent and narrowly escaped being run down by a train, will be removed to the Bloomingdale Asylum to-morrow. He continued violent to-day, and several times tried to escape from those guarding him.

MR. HOBART MUCH BETTER.

His Physician, However, Will Hold Out No Encouragement.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Vice President Hobart slept well last night and was much stronger and more cheerful all day to-day. He was so much better this afternoon that hope is expressed that he will live for some time. He took a large amount of nourishment in the shape of beef broth, milk punches, and other fluids. He also ate a light lunch at noon and considerable solid food during the afternoon.

Mr. Hobart was permitted this afternoon to read a telegram from Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York inquiring about his condition. The other telegrams received to-day were from ex-eSecretary of War Russell A. Alger, Senator William J. Sewell, Paymaster General and Mrs. Bates, Senator Frye of Maine, George B. McClellan, Secretary of the Senate, W. P. Cox, and Postmaster General Smith.

Dr. Newton said to-night he was greatly pleased at the improvement of Mr. Hobart, and wished the improvement could be permanent. He says, however, the Vice President is likely to die at any minute. No further bulletins will be issued by the doctor until a change for the worse occurs.

One Church Burned, Another Saved.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 8.—The old historic Episcopal Church in Colestown was destroyed by fire at an early hour to-day. The fire was of incendiary origin. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars. The Methodist Church in Moorestown had a narrow escape from fire. The sheds attached to the church were consumed, but the villagers saved the edifice after a hard fight. This blaze is also believed to have been the work of firebugs.

Politician Kills Himself.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 8.—James Lingenfelter, eighty-six years of age, a prominent citizen and Democratic politician, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself with a revolver. He served for fourteen years as Constable.

Deaths Not Due to Vaccination.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The State Board of Health has investigated the deaths of two children reported at Brewsters, near Newburg, and at Geneva, said to be the results of compulsory vaccination, and find that their demise was due to the neglect, ignorance, and filthy habits of the parents, and failure on their part to carry out the instructions of the physicians who performed the vaccination. One died of tetanus, and the other of blood poisoning. The parents of one of the children failed to remove the soiled bandage, and kept piling others on the arm until no less than seven were counted.

United Telephone and Telegraph.

TRENTON, Nov. 8.—Articles of incorporation were filed here to-day for the United Telephone and Telegraph Company, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000. The company is organized to construct telephone and telegraph lines, to manufacture appliances for the same, and to furnish heat, light, and power. The incorporators are Alexander Brown, Henry A. Parr, Thomas J. Haywood, L. Davies Warfield, and James Bond, all of Baltimore, and John Headdon of Jersey City.

Burglars Rob Dundee Post Office.

DUNDEE, N. Y., Nov. 8.—When George, the son of Postmaster Vreeland, went to the office at 7 o'clock this morning to open the Post Office he discovered that some time during the night burglars had entered the building, drilled the large safe, and blown it open with powder. The robbers obtained the necessary tools from a nearby carpenter shop. About $1,200 in stamps and $200 in cash were taken.

Grand Stands at Rochester Burned.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 8.—The three grand stands on the Rochester Driving Park Association ground were destroyed by fire this evening, entailing a loss of $25,000, insurance about one-half. This means the permanent closing of the famous track, which will now probably be sold to real estate dealers for buildings purposes

COL. D. C. IRISH FOUND DEAD.

Foul Play at First Suspected but Doctors Say Cause Was Apoplexy.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 8.—The body of Col. Dallas C. Irish, one of Pittsburg's wealthiest men, was found in an unfrequented part of Coleman's Lane, not far from his residence, in the east end, last night. Foul play was at first suspected, but the physicians believe death was due to apoplexy.

Col. Irish was a descendant of Capt. Nathaniel Irish of Revolutionary fame, and was the exclusive owner of one of the most valuable estates in Pennsylvania. It has been in the family for more than a century, and, like the Vanderbilt wealth, it has been handed down from generation to generation, multiplying at an enormous rate, until its value is many millions.

It is believed that the entire estate is left to Col. Irish's eldest son.

Deputy Chief Gicquel's Death Expected

Deputy Fire Chief Benjamin A. Gicquel, who for sixty hours has been close to death in his home, 249 West Forty-eighth Street, was without improvement at a late hour last night. For the term mentioned he has partaken of no nourishment and has been unconscious the greater part of the time. There is little hope of his recovery.

Condemned Murderer's Plea Fails.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Judge Dunne to-day refused to release August Becker, the condemned wife murderer, who had petitioned for release on the ground that the indictment against him had been changed after leaving the hands of the Grand Jury. Becker was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff, and unless the Governor intervenes, he will be hanged in the county jail on Friday at noon.

Collision on the "Clover Leaf."

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 8.—A "Clover Leaf" passenger and freight collided near here to-night, damaging both trains and injuring nearly twenty persons. Among those hurt are the engineers and conductors of the two trains.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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BRYAN GOES TO THE REAR.

The country is going forward. BRYAN has gone backward. In a campaign that resounded with his speeches he has not caught the ear or won the confidence of the American people. They have turned away from him. They reject his views, they will have nothing to do with his platform.

The three structural principles of his political creed are opposition to trusts, opposition to expansion, and the free coinage of silver. The people understand these questions intuitively, and far better than Mr. BRYAN understands them.

They know that the tendency toward industrial combinations is no menace to the country's prosperity, but promotes it by enabling our manufacturers to pay high wages while meeting in foreign markets the competition of goods made by ill-paid labor. They know that free silver coinage would be the death and destruction of active business and good times. They know and feel that a new era has dawned for the United States, in which our expansion as a great commercial Nation is to depend upon and follow closely our entrance into that sphere of broader activities where every living nation of the earth is now playing its strong part and must continue to play its part or be left behind in the race.

To the jeremiads of anti-imperialism which have been uttered from innumerable platforms by the tireless voice of BRYAN the people have turned a deaf ear, because they heard another voice, a voice of the future that told of progress toward new National greatness that no American would have dreamed of two years ago. That voice is beginning to appeal to their solid understanding of what our continued National welfare demands. It is no longer an appeal to the imagination only, no longer merely a dream of glory, although that element is unquestionably present and its charm and potency would offset all the arguments of BRYAN were he a reasoning statesman instead of a shifty opportunist orator.

BRYAN'S political programme is a denial of the proposition that this country ought to embrace its present opportunities to become more rich and powerful. What sort of a programme is that to put before the business men and workers of the United States? The people passed judgment on it at the polls on Tuesday. By tremendous exertions BRYAN succeeded in barely holding his own in his home State, while nowhere else, in no part of the Union where elections were held, can any trace of his influence be found or any evidence that the voters look upon him with increasing favor. It was his last chance before the Presidential election next year and he has lost it, lost it so completely and disastrously that no campaign manager or party chief of any experience in National politics who was not blinded by fanatical personal attachment would any longer consider WILLIAM J. BRYAN an available candidate for the Democracy in the Presidential contest of 1900.

A political leader who does not visibly advance in the favor of the people is losing ground. A leader whose appeals for public confidence and whose challenges to his opponents pass quite unheeded has lost his power and should be left to spend the remainder of his days among the political fossils who form so numerous and respectable a company in the remote background of our politics. BRYAN was clear-sighted enough to see that the new issues and the new interests, most fascinating to a people as active-minded as any on earth, but who have hitherto been exclusively occupied with home things, would annihilate the silver issue, his whole stock in trade. He formed his plan of defense and chose his policy, but the choice was fatally wrong. Hoping to save silver, he has destroyed himself. Who can now resurrect him? What tactics, what new profession of faith, what fresh appeals can save a candidate who, a few months before the time for choosing delegates to the National Convention, has shown himself so hopelessly incapable of understanding the thoughts and aspirations of the American people?

On every one of the articles of his creed he is condemned, but most emphatically on that one to which he most strenuously devoted his powers of persuasion, the issue of anti-imperialism. The elections of Tuesday leave no man's mind in doubt about the sentiment of the people on that question, the greatest and most interesting question now before them. Our neighbor, The Evening Post, which has been a stout opponent of the policy of expansion, offers testimony to the meaning of the verdict rendered on Tuesday that is significant:

> Although no Federal officials were chosen yesterday, except in four Congressional districts to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives, a National aspect was given to the campaign in so many States that the result must be accepted as a verdict of the country on the McKinley Administration, and especially on its policy of expansion. The judgment of the people was so clearly expressed that no room is left for doubt as to the attitude of the Nation.

BRYAN has blundered off to the rear to make his campaign upon the lonely battlefields of the past among the ghosts of dead issues. The people are moving rapidly forward, away from him. The active and able men of his party no longer take any interest in him. The onward current every day sweeps more and more of them out of relations to Democracy as it is at present managed and controlled. Are his managers blind? Are they altogether reckless of the fate of the party?

BOSSES AND ELECTIONS.

Among the minor morals of the election is one chronic moral which is of chronic importance and which we have frequently had occasion to draw. That is the moral that when a Boss has once established himself, by hook or by crook, there is no way of getting rid of him except by beating him, which means beating the party which he pretends to represent, at the polls.

In close and exciting elections that is a very severe test of good citizenship as against blind partisanship. The worst bosses are, by the nature of the case, those in "sure States." When a Boss has once established himself as the "honored leader," as Mr. CHOATE called Mr. PLATT, of a party which is unquestionably in the majority, he makes his appeal to the majority to stand by any piece of rascality which it may suit him to commit, in order to sustain the party. So powerful is this appeal that it is generally successful. The more credit is due to the voters who declare that they will not support a political rascal, no matter what becomes of the party of the political machinery of which he has gained control.

When the Boss is beaten by such a revolt, that is very apt to be the end of that Boss, "as a Boss." We have seen in recent years several surprising political overturns as the result of good citizenship in States supposed to be "sure." After the Boss of Maryland had disgraced himself and his party and his State by swinging out as a "Senator from Havemeyer," the decent Democrats of his State took an exemplary revenge upon him by simply turning over to the other party a State which had been reckoned as securely Democratic as any other in the Union. Now that GORMAN has been driven into hiding, and that his personal ascendency, if he retains any, is kept dark, the decent Democrats of Maryland proceed doubly to point the moral by replacing their State in the "Democratic column."

Much the same thing has happened in Kentucky, where one of the most unscrupulous politicians in the country had contrived to get possession of the machinery of the majority. He had supplemented the natural majority of his party by procuring the enactment of a nefarious election law, under which the real election begins only after the votes have been cast. Upon this issue Kentucky saw no other method of showing itself anti-Goebel than by showing itself anti-Democratic. And this astonishing result the decent citizens of the State have actually achieved. It is really not disputed at all. The forlorn hope of GOEBEL is simply that the unquestioned verdict of the voters of Kentucky may be nullified by the election law, "jammed through" to safeguard the political interest of its author.

That Maryland should have gone Republican, even to make an end of GORMAN; that Kentucky should have gone Republican, even to make an end of GOEBEL; these results are as astonishing as they are gratifying. They are emphasized by the return of Maryland to its natural allegiance as soon as the baleful influence of the Boss is withdrawn. The only remaining victory of equal importance to be won is that Pennsylvania should go Democratic, in order to mark the disgust of decent Republicans with the rule of QUAY. That also, we may hope, will come in time, and it has already come nearer to coming than can have been altogether satisfactory to that unexemplary Boss himself.

Here in New York our case is peculiarly hard, because, the State being not sure, but close, there are two Bosses, and the honest citizen cannot vote against one without running the risk of increasing the power of the other. NERO wished that the whole Roman people had but one neck, that he might cut it off at a blow. But NERO was a glutton. It would satisfy the modest aspirations of the decent citizen of this Commonwealth if CROKER and PLATT had but one neck between them, instead of several average necks "per capita," that he might by one vote sever the two. Meanwhile he warmly congratulates the decent citizens of more favored States who can vote to "down" one Boss without voting at the same time to "up" another.

A RATIONAL ANTI-IMPERIALIST.

Senator CAFFERY of Louisiana has kindly furnished to the public through the correspondent of The Evening Post a statement of his views as to the course to be pursued by the anti-imperialists, of whom he is a convinced and prominent leader.

Senator CAFFERY enjoys and deserves the respect of his fellow-Senators and of all who know him. He is a man of intellectual strength and of great firmness of character, conscientious and courageous and unselfish. He is one of the very few Democrats that have not been captivated by the sophistries or deluded by the temptations of the silver movement. He preserves the traditional attitude of the old South as to honest money and the obligation of contracts, and, though he has had to encounter furious opposition in his own section and has been subjected to something like political ostracism, he has maintained his ground as steadfastly as did Senator LAMAR twenty years ago. No one can dispute the earnestness or the sincerity of his sentiments as to the issue of imperialism, for he has taken a perfectly clear stand on that issue. But he recognizes that there is such a thing as political perspective, and he is not prepared to put imperialism before all else.

Senator CAFFERY regards imperialism as a blunder and a bad one, but he regards Bryanism as a disease, producing permanent corruption and difficult if not impossible to eradicate. If it is allowed to get a hold it proves a progressive disorder, and everything is forced to yield to it. He says:

> Take Senator MORGAN'S case, for example. Mr. MORGAN has grown old in the service of his party, has kept abreast of all its many changes, and has brought very conspicuous talents to the support of the policies he has advocated in the Senate; yet, extreme as were most of his views, the instant he uttered a sentence which had the old orthodox ring, up sprang a competitor for his seat, and he is now forced, at his advanced age, to make the fight of his life. No matter what concessions a man may make to a political constituency on which Bryanism has once obtained a hold, there are always demagogues ready to cross swords with him at his first sign of halting.

And he concludes:

> Now you see why I think that, if we are driven to a choice between the two, it would be safer to let imperialism take its course and work out its own condemnation, and put all our strength into the domestic fight against Bryanism. It is a pitiful alternative, and no one can be more deeply sensible than I of the wrong of taking the Philippines into our republic; but I honestly feel that demoralization and ruin at home are a little worse than empire abroad.

Surely this is a view that will commend itself to the great body of citizens who have tried to understand the relative importance of the two questions. Mr. SCHURZ will differ from it, and with the same honesty of mind that is shown by Mr. CAFFERY. But the latter has, we are convinced, the stronger case. There can be no evil so dangerous to democratic institutions as the adoption by a majority of the people and the enactment into law of the principle that the right of men to their property and their earnings is to be determined by political controversies.

A CANADIAN CONCESSION.

Some of our newspaper neighbors in Canada are manifesting a disposition plaintively to criticise the Ottawa Government. They accuse it of favor toward the United States, calculated, perhaps, to weaken the representatives of the Dominion Government in the attempt they may soon renew to bring about a fair adjustment of differences by a reciprocity treaty.

It seems that the Ottawa Government, by an exercise of power for which The Toronto Mail and Empire can find no justification in law, has for the remainder of the season of navigation extended to American vessels on the lakes the coastwise privilege of transporting freight between Canadian ports. The law, we are informed, permits this concession to be granted if a like concession is made by the country to which the coasting trade privilege is granted. As we have not granted the privilege to Canadian vessels, the opponents of the Canadian Government assert that the policy, if persisted in, will give to us a valuable concession without a return, and reciprocity will never be secured in the coastwise trade.

The occasion for this gratuitous concession, which will not at once result disastrously to Canadian producers, however remotely it may affect a reciprocity settlement, is that a large quantity of wheat—estimated at from 4,000,000 to 1,500,000 bushels—was awaiting shipment out from Fort William. As there was not at hand a supply of Canadian vessels sufficient to move this accumulation and the owners of it were anxious to avoid an embargo by ice, the Government, we assume, ventured to remove an obstacle and permitted American vessels to come in on the same terms enjoyed by Canadian vessels, or that would have been enjoyed by those vessels if they could have been procured.

As a matter of course, the Canadians who complain of this Ministerial gratuity to us contend that the merchant marine will never be upbuilded if there is to be no sharing of the coasting trade of the United States. That is a matter for the Canadian politicians to settle. But it would be a great deal better for us and for our neighbors if the matter could be settled on some permanent basis recognizing our interdependence and minimizing the importance of the geographical line that so constantly hinders mutual development and good will.

JONES OF TOLEDO AND "NIC THE BARBER."

Our thoughtful readers, who have been following the political developments of the late campaign, must have been impressed by the strong affinity between two candidates in the sort of appeal they made to the voters. One of them is, or has been, the Mayor of no mean city, less than ever mean in electing him. He was a candidate for Governor of a great State, and he was viewed by the other candidates with apprehension and alarm. The other was an adopted citizen whose canvass was viewed exclusively in its comic aspect, though he did maintain that a bona fide offer of $500 was made to him to withdraw from it. And yet the position of the two statesmen was singularly alike. One of them, we need not say, was JONES, JONES of Toledo. The other was our townsman and late candidate for the Assembly, "NIC the Barber."

It may of course be objected that the "platform" upon which these candidates stood together was original with neither of them. And that is quite true. The platform is that of JACK CADE and is ascribed to him by the immortal SHAKESPEARE as follows:

> There shall be, in England, seven halfpenny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer; all the realm shall be in common, and in Cheapside shall my palfrey go to grass; and when I am King * * * there shall be no money; all shall eat and drink on my score.

Drawn out as a platform and embellished with "whereases" and "resolveds," nobody will dispute that this would be recognized as the platform of JONES. It is equally that of "NIC the Barber" with his demands that the barbers shall shave all day Sunday, that Grand Street shall be repaved, that the police shall work but eight hours a day, that there shall be free ice, and that, finally, taxes shall be reduced. It is improbable that JONES ever heard of JACK CADE or that "NIC the Barber" ever heard of SHAKESPEARE. There is no plagiarism in the case. These are ideas which are "in the air," as the late MATTHEW ARNOLD used to put it, and JONES and NIC have caught on to them. Mr. BRYAN himself could not refuse to recognize that they were "good Democratic doctrine." All the more credit to JONES and NIC for rescuing them from the comparative obscurity of the Elizabethan drama and "whooping them up" in practical politics.

But the singular inequality of fate is shown by the difference between the fates of these social philosophers. JONES was a portentous figure. He polled a formidable vote in Cleveland and Toledo, and it may be that he diverted enough votes to decide the result of a State election in Ohio. NIC, who stood on the same platform, and stood on it with equal firmness and heroism and with both feet, was regarded by the effete population of the east side of New York exclusively in the light of a joke. It may be that the Populistical philosophers of Omaha, Tuscaloosa, and Abilene will find in the heartless treatment of NIC new ground for believing that New York is nothing but a European settlement. On the other hand, effete cynics may extract from the difference of the reception of NIC'S ideas impersonated by JONES and of JONES'S ideas impersonated by NIC conclusions unfavorable to the intelligence of the urban population of Ohio, as compared with the urban population of New York.

DAVIS AND VICTORY.

We are bound to admit that in reaching the conclusion, before the actual election, after reading many careful, conscientious, and contradictory reports from Ohio, that the outcome was difficult to predict, we had not been made acquainted with the fact that the Hon. WEBSTER DAVIS, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who personally brought about the redemption of several States and Congressional districts in 1898, has abandoned his post of duty in Washington and flung himself into Ohio to keep that State in line for NASH and the Republicans.

There is no doubt about DAVIS'S persuasive powers as a spellbinder. He admits it himself, in very appreciative notices furnished by him prior to his many convincing oratorical efforts. This most remarkable man recently appeared before a meeting at Cleveland, Ohio. It was composed of fully 4,000 Jonesites, who overwhelmed several orators with catcalls, hisses, and other evidences of contempt.

With the magic of his eloquence, the readiness and sharpness of his retorts, the mastery of his subject, and the largeness of his voice, WEBSTER DAVIS soon silenced the irreverent ribaldry of the crowd, and then, swaying it with the irresistible charm of his oratory, turned jeers into cheers and converted the 4,000 admirers of Golden Rule JONES into enthusiastic supporters of NASH.

DAVIS "toured" the State. Wherever he went he has repeated, according to reports to his home newspapers, the miraculous experience at Cleveland. Wherever DAVIS had been, all was well. The victory of the Republicans may be claimed by HANNA as due to his persuasive arguments; but we shall be prepared to take DAVIS'S assurance that it was due to his matchless eloquence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Lord ROSEBERY, in the course of a speech delivered the other day at Bath, declared that the Transvaal question was far from complicated. The war, he said, was the natural and inevitable result of a determined effort on the part of the Boers "to put back the hands of the clock," and then the speaker proceeded to draw a parallel of direct and contemporaneous interest to Americans. "The Boers," he remarked, "have this in common with the Mormons—they are a peaceful and industrious population who moved into a more solitary part of the world in order that they might enjoy their own existence in their own way without coming in contact with the outer world. You take it quite wrongly if you think I allude in this way to the Mormons through any want of respect for the Boers, but their motives were the same. They wanted to get away from contact with other civilization, and the Mormons made a prodigious trek, quite as great as that made by the Boers, passed through hardships almost unparalleled, and reached that territory where they hoped to enjoy themselves in peace. But the Mormons were soon driven out by the march of civilization. And in the same way I contend that it was wholly impossible in this condition of the world's affairs that the Boers should seclude themselves also. The course of events—the finger of Providence if you will—makes it altogether impossible." This, though striking enough in its way, is not novel, and it illustrates the danger of going far abroad for a similitude. People in this country are far from as sure as Lord ROSEBERY seems to be that the Mormons were "soon driven out," and a good many of us more than suspect that not even yet has the driving been as successful as might be desired. Still, the Boers are like the Mormons in the incompatibility of their ideas and aspirations with the necessary conditions of modern life.

—Under the kindly influence of a report from Chicago that the New York Central officials were about to undertake a campaign against the "tip" nuisance, there burgeoned forth in a few minds frail sprigs of hope that at last an attack that promised success was to be made upon this vilest of imported vices. The sprigs were rash, it seems, for before they were a day old the company's General Passenger Agent froze them dead with a denial that he or his associates had any such project in contemplation. "The New York Central," Mr. DANIELS said to one of our reporters, "would be very glad to see the system abolished, but all efforts to do so have been found futile." That is sad indeed! But what efforts have been made and when, and who found them futile? Neither this nor any other railway company, so far as known to the general public, encounters the slightest difficulty with engineers, conductors, brakemen, ticket sellers and twenty other classes of employes who are willing to work for wages and who show all the outward evidences of preferring that form of remuneration to the precarious and degrading rewards of mitigated—not much mitigated—blackmail. It may be a revelation of grossest ignorance, but we cannot help thinking that porters and waiters were much like other men originally, and that even now they could be brought to a realizing sense of the superiority of regular pay over "tips." Suppose the existing tip-takers were assured of a living wage from their employers and solemnly threatened with discharge in case they accepted gratuities from passengers. It may be that the experiment has been tried and found "futile," and if that is so the problem is truly a hard one. But, seriously, would Mr. DANIELS have us understand that the New York Central Company is unable to command the obedience of its own employes as regards their dealings with its patrons?

—Anti-expansion, as voiced by The Springfield Republican, gets a little very mild consolation from the fact that the Congressional district which ex-Speaker REED carried by 5,526 in 1898 had a plurality of only 4,600 for Mr. REED'S ex-secretary. Commenting on a reference to the diminution of Mr. REED'S vote—10,529 in 1896—after he adopted the policy of silent opposition to the Administration, The Republican says: "But Mr. REED'S successor took the opposite course of loudly approving all Administration measures, and his plurality is made even smaller than REED'S in 1898. This is a queer way to manifest approval of Private Secretary ALLEN'S loyalty to the President in all he is doing, and disapproval of Mr. REED'S opposition." It must be remembered, however, that between the ex-Speaker and the amiable Mr. ALLEN there is a considerable difference as regards vote-attracting power. According to general belief, Mr. REED always received a far from inconsiderable amount of support from Democrats in whom State pride and regard for a distinguished neighbor had greater weight than party feeling. His successor could not command that vote. Examination of the district returns shows that the falling off in Mr. ALLEN'S vote was chiefly in Portland. York County gave him a majority larger than that obtained by Mr. REED last year.

—Gov. ROLLINS of New Hampshire has again manifested his ability to put something else than formal and empty phrases in his official proclamations. The advice which he gives as to the celebration of Thanksgiving is not so sensational as were his remarks about Fast Day, but still they are far enough out of the common to excite comment. "Let a special effort be made," he writes, "to call home our dear ones for the observance of this beautiful custom, and let family reunions be held around all our hearthstones. Let the morning of this glad day be devoted to services of praise and thanksgiving for the bounteousness of the harvests and our general prosperity, and the afternoon to deeds of brotherly kindness and loving charity, visiting the sick and needy, sending flowers and delicacies to the hospitals, and bringing the joyousness of the day to the inmates of our charitable and reformatory institutions. 'Give back the upward looking and the light' to some sorrowing soul, 'rebuild it in the music and the dream,' even if it be but for a day." The most striking part of the proclamation is the following: "Let the evening be devoted to the children, who always seem so much nearer to GOD than we older ones. Make merry in the good old ways. Roll back the burden of the years. A day thus spent will not only be a loving service to GOD, but a blessing to others and a benediction to ourselves." Evidently what everybody in or from that part of this country would like to call the old New England spirit survives in all its strength in the heart and mind of the New Hampshire Governor.

—Evidently the British Commander at Ladysmith is making a desperate effort to efface the memory of his recent terrible mistake by proving that he can do more than defend himself from the foes who once got the better of him. If his daily sorties continue to be successful, and especially if one of them ends in a really important defeat of the Boers, Gen. WHITE will be able to await the arrival of Sir REDVERS BULLER with something more than equanimity. If, on the other hand, his operations again get him into serious trouble he is a lost man. He is certainly taking chances that demonstrate his courage. It is more than possible, too, that he is not thinking much about himself or his reputation, but has an eye only to the service of his country. Some British officers are that way, if we can believe the eminent Mr. KIPLING his tales.

MR. VREELAND ON THE NICKEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Sunday appears an item in which is an account of the remarks made by Mr. Vreeland, the President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, on Saturday to the employes of his roads, and in making which it was evidently his intention to convince them and, incidentally, the public that the stockholders or owners of the property received but a fraction of one of each of the 5 cents paid by the public to his roads.

He states that to interest is paid .0144 cent, and to stockholders .0086 of 1 cent, equal to .0230, or pretty nearly half, of each 5 cents. But he does not state that the .0144 as well as .0086 goes to the owners of the road, which is the case, for are not bondholders, to whom interest is paid, fully as much owners as stockholders, and in case of default in interest very much more so?

It seems to me that Mr. Vreeland might have been more accurate and stated that to labor, material, and taxes were appropriated .0270 of each 5 cents, and to the owners of the property .0230 of each 5 cents, showing that the profits are not far from half of the recipts. TRUTHFUL.

New York, Nov. 7, 1899.

PAPERMAKING TO-DAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This, from THE TIMES, is my text:

"A large paper and pulp mill is to be built at the Flume, in the White Mountains."

In these days of progress and expansion it needs must be that new enterprises shall be treated hospitably. Perhaps in hardly another instance has the demand for a manufactured commodity grown with such rapidity and volume as in the case of paper; hence, human ingenuity has devised in the use of wood the means of supply no longer to be adequately provided for by the processes of former years. The necessary use of the trees of our forests for the purposes of manufacturing paper is therefore conceded. But is it not timely to consider this use in conjunction with some reasonable and practicable plant for forest conservation in order that the wild native verdure in the now comparatively far localities shall not be utterly destroyed? Here, again, is a proposition to invade one of the most attractive and salubrious of our mountain resorts. Like our Adirondacks, to countless thousands have they ministered delight, comfort, and rest, and, like them, with their wild and picturesque beauty, are they to suffer vandalism and spoliation rather than a wise if modified use in the service of man? The other and more important consideration is the effect of deforesting mountain areas upon the water supply of still wider extents of territory.

Again, what has resulted in the Adirondack region, in curtailing the resources of that once vast natural reservoir furnishes a significant warning. If not too late to intervene, and it should not be, should not the authorities of New Hampshire look to it that Ichabod be not written on the bald scarred face of some giant rock once covered with soft moss, through which the cooling water dripped continually, 'mid the grateful shade of the pine and the hemlock and all the sylvan surroundings which made the neighborhood delightful.

Let us go back, if need be, and take a lesson of the Moors. JOHN Y. CULYER.

New York, Nov. 6, 1899.

THE PRICE WAS TOO HIGH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of last Friday, "Cushion Carroms," much is said that is well considered and true, but as a lover of the game, having attended two of the three evenings of the recent match, and as one of those desiring more frequent public meetings between Messrs. Schaefer and Slosson, I wish to call attention to one more fact in accounting for the small attendance at the Assembly Hall.

You say: "But evidently cushion carroms is not a popular game. * * * A house less than half full was all that the best billiard players living could attract." &c. Now, I think that this particular game is just as popular as ever, and that, no matter what variety had been announced and played, the house would still have been nowhere near filled. The trouble was in the price of admission. The very great majority of votaries of the game is not among the wealthy class of people, or those who may not demur to the fee, but comes from those of more moderate and limited means. To this majority a charge of $1.50 to see even a great champion run 300 points in an hour and a half is of serious moment; it at least occasions sober, second thought, hesitation, and—remaining away. A fee of 50 cents for general admission and 75 cents for a chair would have been inducive, not prohibitory; would have netted more profit, would have filled the hall, and made cheerful and enthusiastic a session that was absolutely cold and unfeeling.

T. F. HASCALL.

New York, Nov. 4, 1899.

DEPENDENT UPON THE NAVY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a dullard or a dreamer who fails to observe the signs of the times in international events now transpiring. The expressions "expansion" or "anti-expansion" are misnomers so far as describing the American situation is concerned. A giant battle for supremacy is being waged between races and forms of government which would become most ferocious but for the readiness of the more civilized to protect themselves and possibly act as peacemakers between others.

Washington's injunction to "avoid entangling alliances" need not be forgotten because we are armed to prevent the aggression of such powers as abhor our form of government, which by its existence condemns theirs, its freedom and justice for individuals being a constant object lesson to their own observing citizens, therefore in their minds a menace.

"America seeks the light, others would preserve darkness. America wants the truth, her enemies prefer tradition. America's untrammeled gaze sees glorified manhood approaching, her enemies attempt to hide the iniquities of ages by allowing degenerates to close over them the tattered black curtains of tradition.

America glorifies the family; her enemies ennoble a family. America's enemies are from without. Within our borders the public school and the Sunday school are amalgamating our people into a concrete force for civilization.

Our dependence is, then, upon the American Navy, which has always been animated by the noblest devotion and keenest intelligence. Let the Nation show its appreciation by rebuilding "Old Ironsides," its noblest ship, establishing her at Washington as the National Naval Museum, in which forever to preserve the trophies and records of the best of navies and bravest of men.

Let this be done with utmost dignity and honor by an act of Congress early in the coming session, voted unanimously by the House of Representatives and the Senate, without partisanship or sectionalism. Noble justice to noble men by a noble Nation!

Taxation will build ships, but to fire the ambition of generations of the noble-minded needs exhibits of manhood, which "Old Ironsides," as the American Naval Museum at Washington, would assure.

JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT.

New York, Nov. 8, 1899.

A Faithful Crossing Officer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there ever was a kindly, courteous, faithful officer, it is the one at the north corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, and there are thousands of good citizens who would be mighty glad to testify to the same.

W. HUNTER BROWN.

New York, Nov. 7, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Neighborly Feeling.

If people all knew what their neighbors thought of them, they wouldn't have any better opinion of their neighbors than their neighbors have of them.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A Complete Exhibit.

"Eliza, there is to be a model American Post Office at the Paris Exposition."

"Well, Henry, you ought to go along to show how the model American husband forgets to mail his wife's letters."—Chicago Record.

Wants to Go Abroad.

Jones—Dear me! Why aren't you for expansion?

Johnson—Because I don't want to stay at home all the time! If we keep on expanding there won't be any "abroad" to go to.—Kansas City Independent.

Insuperable.

"But why have you thrown Charlie overboard?"

"I couldn't marry a man with a broken nose, you know."

"Broken nose? Why, how did he happen to break it, poor fellow?"

"Oh, I struck him accidentally with a golf club."—Illustrated Indiana Weekly.

Had It.

"What we need in this country," observed the visiting statesman, leaning back in his chair and lighting a cigar, "is more of the spirit of '76."

"Got it right here!" exclaimed his Kentucky host, delightedly patting the decanter. "Bottled it the year of the Centennial myself, Sah!"—Chicago Tribune.

LAURELLED.

Wallace Bruce in Blackwood's Magazine.

"One moment listen, guardian fair
Of alcove wide;
In patience hear a poet's prayer,
His dream and pride:
O that one song or verse at least
Might win thy smile,
A welcome at the laurelled feast
And sacred aisle!"

"Too late! The banquet-board to-night
With loud acclaim
Hails many a guest of glory bright,"
Resounded Fame;
"The noblest singer now must wait
The next leet-day,
While thousands linger at the gate
And idly pray."

The poet turned in conscious power
And lofty scorn;
He built himself a quiet bower
To greet the morn;
He wandered lone by running stream,
And wrought with care,
Each noble line a glowing dream
Time might not spare.

With open brow and manly grace
Again he came;
Long years of toil had left their trace;
But listless Fame
With languid air took up the scroll
And cast it by;
Too rapt in making up her roll
To deign reply.

Then spake he passing from the fane
Where phantoms bow:
"Naught won through years of anxious pain
But aching brow!"
Turns sadly to a quiet street
From out the glare—
A human creature stays his feet
With earnest prayer.

Sweet pity came with eyelids wet
And strength to save;
Behold the world was something yet
More than a grave.
One purpose now, Life's holiest joy,
Illumes his pen—
To bless, O bliss without alloy,
His fellow-men.

And so a lyric wandered wide
Sad hearts to cheer,
And floating far on sunlit tide
Dried many a tear;
A verse breeze-blown through open door
Fell at Fame's feet;
She stooped and read it o'er and o'er—
His dream complete.

NEW ENGLAND PROTESTANTISM.

From The New York Observer.

During the past few years articles have been published in some of the secular papers, written by Summer residents, tourists, and newspaper correspondents from the New England States, which have given the impression that Protestantism in New England was losing its influence, that churches were going to decay, and that a condition of heathenism existed in many country regions. This impression was reinforced by a statement from Gov. Rollins of New Hampshire not long since. In view of such statements, it may be of interest to give the results, in brief, of a thorough inquiry, which has occupied two months of the past Summer, into the actual religious state of the Protestant churches in the country districts of the five largest New England States. Careful investigation by competent persons shows that in these regions the Protestant churches have not lost, and are not losing, their excellent spiritual influence upon the Protestant population; and that the pastors and Superintendents of State home missions are alive to the dangers and opportunities which arise from the incoming of a large non-Protestant population.

A number of instances can be cited where irreligious communities have been recovered to religious habits by the divine blessing upon the labors of educated, consecrated, sensible, and devoted ministers; and there are few, if any, town centres where gross irreligion prevails. Throughout these States there is at the present time a general desire for revival, and for united efforts to cultivate comity in religion, rather than contention. Co-operative Christianity has many beautiful illustrations, especially in Maine, in New Hampshire, and in Vermont; and if sufficient funds were provided all the country regions, the hill towns, and the spaces between villages, could be successfully ministered to by pastors and missionaries.

The general and clear conclusion of the investigations which have been made is that "the existing condition is encouraging and healthful; the tendency is not downward but upward, and that the good which now prevails should be considered a vantage ground for further Christian successes."

It is to be remembered that we are speaking of Protestant, and not of universal conditions. There are in New England an average of 400,000 French Canadians, who live permanently or transiently there. They are distributed as follows: Maine, 50,000; New Hampshire, 50,000; Vermont, 25,000; Massachusetts, 200,000; Rhode Island, 25,000; Connecticut, 50,000. The change in a population through emigration is something for which Protestantism is not accountable, and Protestantism has only an indirect responsibility for the Roman Catholic population of any State or town. Bearing these things in mind, the State of Maine shows some map townships which have always been destitute of churches and religious privileges, but they are also destitute of permanent inhabitants, being lumbering and hunting regions in the northern half of the State. Attention is being called to these places, and missionaries are sent to logging camps in the season. In the old towns there is improvement. In town after town there has been revival.

One such town on the northern border of the lower half of the State is given as a sample. A home missionary entered that town in 1892. At that time religious services were intermittent and vice was common. Now there are two self-supporting churches, and the Gospel is preached in three school houses, three, six, and nine miles distant from the town centres, every Sunday afternoon, to good congregations. There are fifty children beyond these limits, for whom an effort was made to provide religious teaching, this last Summer, by the two pastors of the little town, who were working in perfect harmony, though of different denominations. These pastors are working along the lines of the Interdenominational Commission of Maine, which is composed of representatives of the Congregational, Christian, Baptist, Free Baptist, and Methodist Churches. Its declared object is "to promote co-operation in the organization and maintenance of churches in Maine, to prevent waste of resources and effort in the smaller towns, and to stimulate missionary work in the destitute regions." The Maine Protestant churches are alive and active, and intend to keep abreast of the age and do their duty to it.

The startling assertions of Gov. Rollins about New Hampshire have led to careful investigations by the Home Missionary Secretary of this State, which reveal the fact that the Home Missionary churches of the State are in better condition than they were in 1880 or 1890. Out of sixty-two such churches, fifty-seven have ministers who are graduates of both college and seminary, the length of their pastorates is increasing, and they are doing annually more toward self-support. The evils which are chiefly felt, such as decreased observance of the Sabbath and a fondness for amusement, are largely incidental to the presence of many French Canadians in the towns. The Protestant churches in New Hampshire are more than holding their own. The breathren there felt the need of increased efforts of more freedom from denominationalism, and cited instance after instance where the sweet, faithful, large-hearted pastorate of a sensible, humble, and consecrated man has changed a whole town from irreligion to religion, and from decadence to general thrift. They say "the struggle for us is arduous, but the friends of Christ in this State are not suffering defeat."

A remarkable movement has been carried on in Vermont for the past six years by female evangelists, of which I will give a detailed statement in the language of the report. Its interesting character will commend it to all Christian workers:

"The Vermont Domestic Missionary Society have employed women from Mr. Moody's training school at East Northfield, and from his similar school in Chicago. A few have been found at the Rev. Mr. Bixby's institution at Revere Beach. These devoted women enter a community where previously, it may be, there have been no regular religious services, or where, though some kind of services have been held, the religious life of the people has been at a very low ebb. They make themselves acquainted with the families by visitation from house to house. They take part in many of the interests of each family, especially conferring, in a kind way, with the wife and mother, and showing a pleasant care for the welfare of the children. It is seldom that they are not warmly welcomed, and in not a few instances they are invited to "board around." Such boarding at once diminishes expenses, and gives them most effective access to the acquaintance and friendship of the people. They offer prayer in such homes as freely permit it, and they organize prayer meetings in private houses, or in the school houses, or sometimes in a disused 'conference house' or church building.

"These meetings soon came to be attended, it appears, by men and young people of both sexes, as well as by the mothers. Again and again the Spirit of God has manifested His approval of these lowly faithful endeavors, and quiet, true, permanent revivals of religion have ensued. Wandering disciples have been reclaimed, and those spiritually strangers to Christ have been brought to a saving knowledge of His truth and grace. During the last six years fourteen churches have been added to the roll of a single one of the denominations in Vermont, the Congregational, and about half of them through the labors of the women evangelists. In two instances they have resuscitated churches, in towns where the old meeting house had stood vacant for nearly, or quite, fifty years. Their work is undenominational, in the sense that they do not advocate the claims of any one denomination, and they themselves are of various denominations. The society which employs them does not even ask concerning their church affiliation. When they succeed in establishing or themselves are of various denominations. The society which employs them does not even ask concerning their church affiliation. When they succeed in establishing or reviving a church, letting it freely take whatever form practical wisdom appears to sanction, that church is at once introduced to the fellowship and put under the watchful care of its denomination."

In Vermont denominational antagonisms are less than they were a generation ago, and an example as encouraging as any which have been mentioned from Maine could be given of a Yale graduate, a famous Captain of the winning football team in his college days, who is now as much in earnest in winning victories for Christ in the Green Mountain State. I have already filled the space allotted to my letter, and will review the reports from Massachusetts and Connecticut at another time. Enough has been said to dispel forebodings and encourage faithful Christians.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS STODDARD.

BRITAIN GIVES UP SAMOA

Islands to be Divided Between Germany and United States.

THIS COUNTRY GETS TUTUILA

Approval of Washington Authorities Is Regarded as Certain—Compensation for Britain.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—It was officially announced this morning that an agreement, subject to the approval of the United States, had been arrived at between Great Britain and Germany by virtue of which the Samoa act is repealed and the Islands of Upolu, Savaii, and the small adjacent islands fall to Germany as free property, and the Island of Tutuila and its subsidiary islands go to the United States.

Great Britain, it is added, renounces any claim to the Samoan Islands, and Germany, in turn, renounces any claim to the Tonga Islands and to Savage Island, in favor of Great Britain, and also cedes Choiseul and San Isabel, the two easterly islands of the Solomon group, with their insular surroundings, to Great Britain.

The Consular representatives of the two powers in Samoa and the Tonga Islands are to be withdrawn for the present, and German subjects are to have the same rights as British subjects in regard to the free and unimpeded enlistment of native laborers in the whole of the Solomon group in the possession of Great Britain, including Choiseul and San Isabel.

At the same time an arrangement has been arrived at between the two powers by virtue of which the so-called neutral zone in the hinterland of German Togoland and the British Gold Coast will be divided in such a manner that the boundary of the German and British territories will be formed by the Taka River up to a point where the latter cuts the ninth degree of latitude, thence north by a line to be fixed by a mixed commission. To this is appended a reservation that the countries of Mamprusi and Gambasa shall fall to Great Britain and the countries of Yeudi and Chakosi to Germany.

Finally, according to the decision of the Colonial Council, Germany has promised to renounce her extra-territorial rights in Zanzibar till the expiration of the commercial-treaty of 1902, with the proviso that the renunciation is only effective when the other nations abandon their extra-territorial rights in Zanzibar in favor of Great Britain.

Regarding this agreement, it is observed that the assent of the United States is regarded as assured.

A further agreement concluded between Germany, Great Britain, and the United States is to the effect that the question of compensation for claims for damages during the late trouble is to be submitted to an impartial court of arbitration, which will decide all claims.

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "Samoa was not bought too dearly. The presence of America in Tutuila will not involve economic difficulties for Germany, as England's presence there would."

The National Zeitung says: "The agreement is a success which is not impaired by the indemnity accorded for the renunciation of British rights, which are as indisputable as the German."

The Neueste Nachrichten says: "The political importance lies in the fact that certain questions threatening the good understanding of Germany with England and America are disposed of."

The Post says: "The cry that Samoa has become German will find a joyful echo in German hearts."

The Boersen-Zeitung, less optimistic, says: "The American retention of Tutuila appears to make the agreement less valuable, because it is precisely the presence of Americans which has given rise to continual friction."

The Deutsche Zeitung, which harshly criticises the agreement, says: "Everything beyond Tonga is far in excess of a fair price. Germany ought to have secured additional African rights."

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The British Foreign Office to-day gave out a statement in regard to the Samoan agreement which was issued in Berlin, showing that the United States obtained Tutuila and other Samoan islands east of the 171st degree of longitude.

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says he has learned that the Samoan agreement contains secret clauses relating to South Africa, whereby the plans of Cecil Rhodes are advanced a step toward realization.

DE CONDITIONS THE SAME.

United States Will, by Stipulation, Continue to Hold the Same Privileges in Traffic with Apia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The State Department has not yet been advised of the agreement between Great Britain and Germany respecting the Samoan group. It is gathered, however, that if the outline of the arrangement set out in the cable advices is accurate, there will be no disposition to withhold our approval, provided certain minor conditions are included.

Whatever plan Great Britain and Germany might agree upon should, it was stipulated, be first submitted to the ratification of the United States. This was necessary, as the change proposed could be made only by formal treaty, which would require the approval of the Senate.

It is believed that the arrangement proposed now will be satisfactory to the State Department. The United States is not concerned with the amount or character of the compensation that may pass between the other nations. Besides retaining the coaling station of Pago Pago, acquiring the Island of Tutuila, whereon the harbor is situated, and the three or four smaller islets in the vicinity, the United States will continue to enjoy by stipulation the privilege of trading with Apia under conditions equally as favorable as those now existing. The islets retained is not of any particular importance from a commercial point of view, but it is deemed essential to control them politically in order to prevent smuggling.

The partition of the Samoan group of islands marks the close of a long standing source of international controversy, and also brings about new territorial arrangements in the South Pacific. In the early stage of the negotiations it was agreed that the United States should have the Island of Tutuila, with its valuable harbor of Pago Pago, and the lesser islands of its coast, including the large Islet of Manua.

The negotiations then shifted to London to determine whether Germany or Great Britain should retain the two remaining Islands, Upolu and Savaii.

The nature of these later negotiations has been constantly communicated to Washington, and it has been known for some days that in case Great Britain retired from Samoa, Germany would give as part compensation the large Solomon Islands of San Isabel and Choiseul. These are near the British possessions in Australasia, being east of New Guinea. They are twice the size of the Samoan group, but the country is mountainous and the people are warlike, many being cannibals. The area of all the German Solomon Islands is 9,000 square miles, against 1,700 square miles for the entire Samoan group.

At the British and German Embassies here the announcement of the close of the negotiations was received with much satisfaction.

A high diplomatic official said that the agreement was due mainly to the fact that German public sentiment was averse to retiring from Samoa, and, yielding to this sentiment, Great Britain had solved the matter by taking an equivalent in territory elsewhere.

LONDON PAPERS' VIEWS.

Daily News Says Salisbury Has Been Squeezed Out of Samoa.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Without being enthusiastic, the morning papers generally regard the Samoan agreement with satisfaction. The Times, in the course of an article ridiculing the idea that the imperial meeting at Potsdam is in any way antagonistic to British policy in South Africa, says:

"The Samoan agreement shows that Emperor William is not animated by the sentiments imputed to him by some French and German newspapers. On the whole, the arrangement appears such as ought to commend itself to two sensible and practical nations."

The Daily Mail, expressing similar views, takes occasion to make a savage attack upon France, which, it declares, has "neither courage, foresight, nor a sense of humor."

The Daily Chronicle, on the contrary, supposes that Germany has been squared and that the "era of compensations over the South African imbroglio" has begun. It suggests that the agreement has not revealed the stipulations concerning Delagoa Bay and adds:

"It will be received with fury in France and Russia, who will be roused to further anger by the threatened combination of American, German, Japanese, and British interests in China."

The Daily Chronicle thinks the time is approaching when "it will be impossible for England altogether to disregard the storm of anger, unparalleled in the history of the empire, which is sweeping through the Continent."

The Standard says:

"The treaty marks another success for Lord Salisbury's diplomacy. Nevertheless, Germany has driven a good bargain, and the United States has no less reason to be contented."

The Daily News says:

"Under cover of the war in South Africa Lord Salisbury has let himself be squeezed out of Samoa. We are not prepared to say that the treaty is not a defensible instrument; but it is well at the outset to recognize the simple fact above stated. If Mr. Gladstone had carried out Lord Salisbury's policy, the latter's supporters would have called it a 'policy of scuttle.' On behalf of the treaty it is to be said that it terminates a scandal in Samoa in a manner agreeable to the United States as well as to Germany."

THE CZAR IN POTSDAM.

He and the Czarina Cordially Greeted by Emperor and Empress — They Start for Home in the Evening.

POTSDAM, Nov. 8.—The Czar and Czarina arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, and were welcomed by the German Emperor and Empress at Wildpark Station.

The station was gayly decorated. Among those present were Count Osten-Sacken, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, and Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg. A company of the Kaiser Alexander Regiment, with band and colors, formed the guard of honor.

Immediately after the train stopped the Kaiser and Kaiserin of Germany advanced to the imperial saloon carriage, from whence the Czarina alighted, followed by the Czar. Both the Emperors and Empresses embraced and kissed each other repeatedly. Emperor William then kissed the hand of the Czarina, and the Czar did the same to the Empress of Germany. Subsequently the Kaiser heartily greeted Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, with whom both the Emperor and Empress conversed for some time, the Czar in the meanwhile greeting Prince von Radolin. After this the two Emperors passed down the line of the guard of honor, while the band played the Russian anthem. The troops then marched past and the imperial party drove to the New Palace, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd which lined the route.

The luncheon at the palace was attended exclusively by the members of the imperial families.

Emperor William and the Czar this afternoon took a walk in the Park of Sans Souci. The Czar deposited a wreath in the mausoleum of Emperor Frederick III., and then returned to the palace in a dogcart driven by Emperor William.

At 5 o'clock Emperor William received Count Muravieff, in the presence of Count von Bülow, the audience lasting half an hour. A grand banquet was served at 7 in the Jasper Gallery.

Their Russian Majesties started for home from Wild Park station at 9 o'clock this evening, after a cordial farewell, Emperor William and the Empress accompanying them as far as Charlottenburg.

POLITICS IN BRAZIL.

Attempt to Remove Capital from Rio—Dynamite Bomb Placed Under Inspector of the Custom House.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 12.—A bill was presented in the Brazilian Chambers to-day relative to removing the capital from Rio de Janeiro to Bello Horizonte, the actual capital of the State of Minas Geraes.

A strong effort will be made to augment the sale of Brazilian coffee in Europe, especially in France, Russia, Germany, and Italy, by means of commissions in the principal markets, acting under the general orders of the Government.

Dr. Campos Salles, President of the republic, has sanctioned the recent law passed by the Chamber of Deputies and Senate changing the date of the general elections from November to the last Sunday in December of the present year. Under this law there will be elected a new Chamber of Deputies, which will serve for three years, and one-third of the Senate, (twenty-one members,) to serve for nine years.

An attempt was made this morning on the life of Senhor Paula e Silva, Inspector of the Custom House of Rio de Janeiro. A dynamite bomb was placed under a chair on which he was sitting, but was discovered before the fuse had burned far enough to cause an explosion. The outrage is supposed to be the work of foreign Anarchists, who, for the last two or three months, have been trying to induce the laboring classes to join their ranks.

During 1898 immigrants to the number of 27,650 entered the port of Rio de Janeiro, in 386 steamers. Of these persons 20,308 were males and 7,342 were females. They included 13,673 Italians, 9,300 Portuguese, 2,586 Spaniards, and 2,091 of various nationalities. There were 20,100 agriculturists.

Two young women, Miss Myrthes de Campos and Miss Maria Coelho, graduates of the Law School at Pernambuco, have just made their début as lawyers at Rio de Janeiro, both winning their suits. Quite a large number of fashionable persons were present to witness what is said to be the first case of the kind in any Portuguese country. The Society of Lawyers protested in vain against this invasion of masculine invested rights.

JACOB BRIGHT DEAD.

Was a Brother of John Bright, a Privy Councilor, and Member of Parliament for Nearly Thirty Years.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Jacob Bright, a brother of the famous John Bright, is dead.

The Right Hon. Jacob Bright probably would have been a better-known public man had not his abilities been overshadowed by the fame of his brother, the great statesman, orator, and exponent of free trade. Jacob Bright was born in 1821, and was educated, like John Bright, at the Friends' School in York. His career was similar to that of his brother to a considerable extent. First devoting his energies to business, he entered Parliament in 1867 as the Liberal member for the Borough of Manchester. He held this seat until 1874, when he was defeated, but was again elected in 1876 for the same constituency, which he represented until 1885. From 1886 until 1895 he represented the Southwest Division of Manchester. In the latter year he retired, his health not being sufficiently good to stand the strain of further attendance in the Commons, after having been a member of Parliament almost consecutively for nearly thirty years.

While in Parliament, and to some extent after he gave up his seat, Mr. Bright devoted his energies to the amelioration of the lot of women and the extension of their privileges as regards property and civil rights. Much of the legislation which has placed the legal status of women in Great Britain on a firmer basis was introduced by him, and it was largely owing to his efforts that the right of municipal voting was extended to women in 1869. He strongly advocated more extended female suffrage, being of opinion that women should be able to vote for candidates for Parliament.

In 1883 Mr. Bright withdrew his support from Mr. Gladstone when the latter proposed ratifying a treaty between Great Britain and Portugal which would give to the latter country both sides of the Congo River. Mr. Bright's opposition was successful, Mr. Gladstone promising that the treaty should not be ratified without the consent of the House of Commons. Soon afterward freedom of commerce on the Congo was secured by the conference at Berlin.

Mr. Bright was the Chairman of the firm of John Bright & Brothers of Rochdale and a Director of the Manchester Ship Canal. He was one of the founders of the Reform Clubs of London and Manchester and a member of the National Liberal Club. When he was created a Privy Councilor there was some talk in the Conservative newspapers about John Bright's using his influence to push forward members of his family, but this soon subsided, and the hard work and thorough research which Jacob Bright gave to whatever questions were discussed made him a valuable adviser of the Queen.

French Commercial Treaty.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Gaulois asserts that the Minister of Commerce will submit the Franco-American commercial treaty to the Chamber of Deputies immediately on its reassembling

TOWN OF MABALACAT TAKEN.

Occupied by MacArthur's Brigade—Insurgents Driven Out and Several of Their Officers Killed.

MANILA, Nov. 8.—Gen MacArthur has occupied Mabalacat. His entire line, including the Twelfth, Seventeenth, and Ninth Infantry and part of the Fourth Cavalry, is extended three miles in front of Angeles in a good tactical position.

Major Bell took Mabalacat. Being ordered to reconnoitre yesterday until he located the enemy, he pushed into the town, driving out two companies of insurgents and killing several Filipino officers.

The Americans suffered no loss.

MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Civil Governor and Officials of Negros Say They Hope a New Era Will Open to That Region.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department:

Manila, Nov. 7.

The following received from Negros, dated to-day:

"To the President of the United States: The Civil Governor, Counsellors, Judges, and Secretaries, who constitute the new Government of this island, in taking possession thereof this day, have the high honor of affectionately saluting your excellency, and trust that in the inauguration of this form of government, based upon the liberal and democratic institutions which have made that great republic so grand and prosperous, a new era will open up to this region, which will enable it to reach the legitimate goal of its aspiration.

"MENICIO SEVERILLO."
OTIS.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Gen. Otis has cabled from Manila the following list of casualties not previously reported.

Hospital Corps, near Angeles, Nov. 2, George C. Douglass, right arm, very severe; Fourth Cavalry, K, William L. Butt, right ankle, moderate; John D. Jackson, chest, moderate.

Thirty-sixth Infantry, at Porac, Nov. 2, L, Wilburn Perry, right thigh, slight; E, August Schinke, abdomen, slight; I, Frank J. Goldsbery, killed in action; Nov. 3, Lieut. Col. William R. Grove, right thigh, moderate.

Nov. 5, Seventeenth Infantry, near Megalag, D, Roy B. Metsinger, right thigh, slight; H, Clay M. Rogers, right thigh, slight; Michael Haggerty, right forearm, slight; K, John Hippert, left foot, slight; George E. Burdick, left leg, moderate; Oliver H. Wens, forehead, slight.

MAJOR H. J. McGRATH DEAD.

Succumbs to Wounds Received in Battle of Novaleta a Month Ago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A cable message from Gen. Otis this afternoon says that Major Hugh J. McGrath (Captain, Fourth Cavalry) died at Manila yesterday from wounds received at the battle of Novaleta a month ago.

Major McGrath was appointed to the Military Academy from Wisconsin in June, 1876. He became a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry in June, 1880, a First Lieutenant in 1886, and a Captain in 1897. In June, 1898, he became an officer of the volunteer army, with the brevet rank of Major.

COURT-MARTIAL'S DEATH SENTENCE

Clemency to the Four Soldiers Is Regarded as Probable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The report on the four cases of court-martial death sentences on soldiers in the Philippines which reached the War Department by yesterday's Manila mail is awaiting transmission to the Secretary of War. The men under sentence are Private Otto R. Conine, Corp. George Damphoffer, and Private Peter Bennett, all of Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, and Private William E. Scarborough, Company B, Third Infantry.

These cases will have to go to the Secretary of War and thence to the President for approval. Executive action cannot be forecast, but it is generally understood here that in case the sentences are not commuted by the President it is more than likely that the attorneys for the convicted men will endeavor by technical flaws in the proceedings to prevent the imposition of the extreme penalty.

It is understood also that Gen. Otis's approval of the sentences was coupled with a recommendation for mercy. To make this recommendation, the General would have to approve the sentence, as he has the right to disapprove the sentence in toto, but not to mitigate it.

LOOTING DONE BY FILIPINOS.

Former Interpreter Says They and the Chinese Robbed Churches.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Frederick Gregory, late private in the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment and interpreter in the police court at Manila, says the looting of churches in the Philippines was done by the Filipinos themselves and by Chinamen.

One wealthy Chinese merchant, said Gregory, showed him a big chest filled with sacred utensils of silver taken from various churches. He takes no stock in the newspaper charges against Gen. Funston, who, he says, had the reputation of being the strictest of all the regimental commanders in his orders against looting. His men grumbled a good deal about his strictness. After taking Malolos he stationed a guard in every building of importance.

LIEUT. DONOVAN RECOVERING.

Operation to Remove a Brass Bullet In His Leg Successful.

Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan of the Twenty-first United States Infantry, who was wounded at the engagement at Capote River, near Manila, on June 13 last, while with Gen. Lawton in his southern campaign, is now rapidly recovering at his home on Governors Island from an operation, which resulted in the extracting from his left leg of a 44-calibre brass-incased Remington bullet. The bullet was located in the fleshy part of the leg close to the bone by means of the X-ray. The operation was performed by Dr. J. A. Bodine at the New York Polyclinic on Saturday last.

The story of Lieut. Donovan's heroism in the fight at Capote River was told in the reports of the engagement at the time. He was laid up for a long time at Manila in hospital, and reached here the day of the Dewey land parade with his leg in a cast. When the plaster had been removed his leg was stiff and somewhat shorter than the other, while the wound had healed so that the scar reached into the bone. Besides cutting out the bullet Dr. Bodine therefore reopened the wound to give the ligaments play where they had become attached to the bone, and then, by force, he limbered up the joint. The Lieutenant refused ether, and therefore witnessed the work of the surgeon.

The X-ray photograph which was taken showed that the bullet had entered the bone, been shunted up through it, splitting the bone diagonally, and was then deflected cut into the flesh, where it lodged after silvering off quite a large piece of the exterior surface of the bone. That the bullet had taken the course it had without severing an artery was considered remarkable.

"It could not happen again, I venture to say," said the doctor last night, "without cutting an artery, and had that occurred, the Lieutenant's chances might have been very slight.

The Lieutenant commented on the fact that the brass bullet is forbidden by the usages of civilized warfore. Until it was removed he had not supposed it could be brass, because of his having escaped blood poisoning.

HAVANA'S NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR

Gen. Emilio Nunez Inducted Into Office —He Advises All Cubans to Cooperate with the Americans.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Gen. Emilio Nuñez, the successor of Gen. Rius Rivera as Civil Governor of Havana, formally took over the office to-day, declaring that he accepted the post with pleasure. He then had an interview with Gov.-Gen. Brooke and Señor Domingo Capote, Secretary of Government, after which he accepted the resignation of Señor Vivanco, Secretary to the Civil Governor. Señor Vivanco's successor will be appointed soon.

"It is the duty of all Cubans," said the new Civil Governor to-day, "to co-operate with the Americans in an honest endeavor to reconstruct the island, financially, politically, and socially. I pledge my best efforts to harmonize all factions.

"In my opinion the existing régime is entitled to much credit, and I am satisfied that all intelligent Cubans take the same view, believing that the military government is paving the way for the eventual independence of the island, as promised in the joint resolution of Congress, a resolution which, judging from what I learned while in Washington, will become operative as soon as the United States Government regards it safe to put it into operation."

Want Wine Adulteration Stopped.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—The Havana Board of Trade has asked Gen. Brooke to direct that a fine be imposed in all cases of the adulteration of liquor. The merchants cite the case of a hogshead of wine being sold in Havana for $19, whereas the Spanish wine most in vogue costs $60 a hogshead. Much wine is consumed by the people of Havana at meal time, and much that is drunk is considered injurious.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A soft, hazy day, the very ideal of Indian Summer, and a day to be passed in the country and not in town. Such was yesterday, but the town is filling up fast, and there are now few houses on Fifth Avenue or in the fashionable districts adjacent which are not open and being prepared for their owners' Winter residences. The Park is quite itself again. In Upper Fifth Avenue, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor remain away and are still at Ferncliff, Mrs. Astor, Sr., has not yet returned from Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who arrived a few days ago in town, are seen driving each evening in a small dog cart. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have opened their house, and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is also in town, and with him his friends, Mr. Fernando Yznaga, Mr. Louis Webb, and Mr. Winfield Hoyt. With the Elbridge T. Gerrys, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Starr Miller, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, and the Stanley Mortimers, who came in yesterday, in town, there is quite a large gathering of the clans. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mrs. Seward Webb will remain out of town for some time yet, and their houses are closed.

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To-day has actually a programme of gayeties of somewhat a mild nature, but still a good beginning. Mrs. Stanley Mortimer's tea for Miss Katherine Hall, the first débutante of the season, will be well attended. The débutante in whose honor Mrs. Mortimer's tea is given is the youngest daughter of Mrs. John T. Jackson, who was the founder of the dancing class which bears her name. The Halls have been in mourning for several years. They are cousins of Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, the late Mr. John Hall having been Mrs. Mortimer's brother.

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Mrs. Yznaga has left her plantation home in Louisiana. Until her departure she was the guest of Miss Leary. There has been nothing new heard of the condition of her granddaughter, Lady Alice Montagu, who is still very ill at Davos. Mr. Fernando Yznaga remains in this city. William K. Vanderbilt is at his Fifth Avenue house, and does not intend to go abroad until the early Spring.

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There are a number of well-known people at the Buckingham who will be there for the first part of the Winter. Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes has taken apartments there for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Webb will also be there this Winter, and Mr. and Mrs. George Spencer Eastwick of New Orleans are there for the Autumn.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills has announced her intention of coming to the city about Dec. 1. She will give a large house party during Thanksgiving week at her country home, Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott have come in from Tuxedo, and are at 15 Washington Square North for the Winter.

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The Philadelphia Charity Ball will be held in that city on Jan. 31, and the one in this city on Feb. 2. The Assemblies and Charity Ball in Philadelphia are affairs which are very characteristic of that city, and society turns out en masse at both.

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The fashionable season in Cairo and Egypt will begin on Nov. 21. There will be some very charming entertainments in the American colony, but this year Luxor and Assouan will be more fashionable than Cairo itself. The trip to these places is a delightful sail down the Nile. The first excursion will leave Cairo for Luxor about Nov. 25, and there will be regular steamers for these points for those who do not care to take a private boat.

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The wedding of Mr. Samuel Clark and Miss Gertrude Alexandre, which will take place at Mr. Alexandre's beautiful country residence, Shore Acres, near Fort Wadsworth, at noon to-day, will be the largest country wedding of the season. There will be a large delegation of New Yorkers, who will go down on the morning boats to Staten Island for the affair. Mr. Alexandre's place, Shore Acres, is well situated on the high bluff just south of the Quarantine Station, and from its broad piazzas there is a far-reaching and always interesting view of the Upper Bay, the Narrows, and the Lower Bay as far as Coney Island. The house is one of the most commodious and well appointed in any of New York's suburbs, and the place is beautifully kept up. Shore Acres was for many years owned by the late Regis Gigneux and the original house upon it, which Mr. Alexandre has virtually rebuilt and tripled in size, was built by the late owner, one of the earliest of American landscape painters. Old New Yorkers will recall Gigneux's pictures of Staten Island scenery and of the bay and Narrows, which he painted on the place.

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Miss Alexandre's bridesmaids at her wedding to-day will be Miss Isabel Cameron, Miss Mary Ursula Leavitt, Miss Beatrice De Coppet, Miss Jessie Fanshaw, and Miss Elsie Howland. The bride's little maids of honor will be her sister, Miss Virginia Alexandre, and her cousin, Miss Helen Alexandre. Mr. Clark's best man will be Mr. Richard C. Hanson, and his ushers will be Messrs. Henry B. Cameron, Alexander Clark, Marshall Boyd, Milton Barger, Reynolds Hitt, Charles Kipp, Guy Phelps Dodge, and Dr. Bayard Clark. The bride's mother, who died some fifteen years ago, was Miss Gertrude Jerome, a daughter of the late Thomas Jerome, and a sister of Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore. The late Joseph Alexandre, a brother of Mr. Harry Alexandre, the father of to-day's bride, married Miss Edsall, a niece of Mrs. Dinsmore, and the younger Miss Edsall married Mr. Gordon Willis.

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Some of the early Winter weddings are beginning to be announced. Mr. Edward McVickar, son of the late Henry McVickar, and Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers, will be married in the Church of the Holy Communion on or about Jan. 10, 1900, and Mr. Langdon Valentine, a son of Mr. Henry C. Valentine, and Miss May Harper, daughter of Mr. Joseph Henry Harper, will be married in this city about the same time. Cards have been issued for the wedding of Mr. John Francis Booraem and Miss Alice Augusta Robert, daughter of Mr. James Eugene Robert, at the residence of Mr. Robert, 48 West Seventy-first Street, on Wednesday afternoon next, Nov. 15. Mr. Henry Nott Ransom and Miss Alice Gillet, daughter of Mr. E. M. Gillet, will be married in Trinity Chapel on Tuesday next at noon. The wedding will be followed by a large reception at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Charles E. Minor, 13 East Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. John Sanford Humphreys and Miss Marie Mitchell Champney will be married in St. Bartholomew's on Nov. 22.

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Mr. Levi Z. Leiter has authorized an emphatic denial of the recently published story to the effect that his daughter Miss Daisy Leiter was engaged to Mr. Colin Campbell.

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The meet of the Westchester beagles on election day was one of the most largely attended and most successful that the club has ever held, and the run which followed the meet was participated in by a number of women as well as men riders. Miss Madeline Knowlton proved herself the best horsewoman among the women riders. Previous to the meet Miss Reynal gave a hunt breakfast to over one hundred guests at her country residence at Rocky Dale Farm. This was attended by all the prominent members of the Westchester Summer colony, and among those present were Mrs. F. C. Rutter, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, the Misses Bessie and Nathalie Enos, and Mr. and Mrs. James Waterbury.

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Among those booked to sail for Southampton to-day on the Kaiser Friedrich are Hamilton Fish, his son, Hamilton Fish, Jr., and his daughters Miss Rosalind and Helen Fish; Mrs. Ludlow Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Cresswell, Mme. Hagermann-Lindencrome and daughter, and Paul Berghaus, United States Consul at Gothenburg. Mr. Fish, whose wife died in Washington last Winter, is taking his children abroad for a two or three years' stay to complete their education. The boy, Hamilton Fish, Jr., is to attend school in Geneva and the young girls in Paris. La Champagne, for Havre to-day, has booked among others Miss Russell and Countess Sala.

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Dr. John Livor died at his residence, 44 East Thirty-first Street, on the morning of election day. He was for many years a well-known homeopathic physician and had a large practice. He came originally from Georgia, where he had acquired a high reputation before the war. Dr. Livor was the father of Mrs. George Place, Mrs. Oliver J. Wells, and Miss Josephine Livor. He died at an advanced age, but had been in good health until last Summer, when he began to fail. The condition of his health made it necessary for Mrs. Livor and her daughters, Mrs. Place and Miss Livor, to return to town from their Summer home near Kingston, N. Y., early in September. Dr. Livor's funeral will be private.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Walker—Luebbers.

Miss Evelyn Clara Luebbers and the Rev. Ralph Jervis Walker were married last evening in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, assisted by the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary; the Rev. Olin S. Roche, rector of St. Peter's Church, of which the bridegroom is assistant; the Rev. Dr. William J. Seabury, Professor of the General Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. John G. Bacchus of the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn, and the Rev. E. E. Matthews of St. James's. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Walter Henry Hall, marched in singing a wedding hymn, followed by the clergy. When they had entered the chancel, the bridesmaids, who were gowned in white and pink, came from the vestry room and moved down the centre aisle to meet the bride. Then the choir began to sing the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin." The ushers were the Rev. J. Morris Coerr, the Rev. Francis S. Smithers, the Rev. Horace C. Hooker, all of New York City, and the Rev. Henry W. Armstrong of New Brunswick, N. J. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Frances Hunt, Miss Virginia Niles Leeds, Miss Helene E. Bonfourcq, and Miss Bessie G. Ackerman. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Bogert Handy, who wore pink satin. The bride entered on the arm of her father, Mr. E. H. Luebbers, who gave her away. Her gown was of white satin, very simply made and trimmed with Duchesse lace. The veil was of illusion, fastened by pearl pins and orange blossoms. Mr. Charles Malcolm Douglas of Leonia, N. J., was the best man. After the ceremony the maid of honor followed the bride and preceded the first two bridesmaids. Then came the best man, who was followed by two ushers; the other two bridesmaids brought up the rear, followed by the remaining ushers. A large number of guests were present, among whom were Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, Judge Augustus Van Wyck and Mrs. Van Wyck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Handy, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cushman, Mr. Carleton M. Herrick, Miss Herrick, Richard Hunt, Mr. Douglas Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gude, Mrs. Ralph Walker, and Mr. H. W. Walker. A wedding supper was enjoyed after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's father. After a short trip, the young couple will reside at the home of the bride's parents, 27 East Sixty-third Street.

Boyce—Harned.

Miss Grace Darling Harned was married to Mr. J. Raymond Boyce at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, rector of the church. The bride, who is a daughter of the late Charles A. Harned, entered the church on the arm of her brother-in-law, Emory B. Freeman. Her gown was of white satin with lace and chiffon, and her tulle veil was fastened by the bridegroom's gift, a diamond crescent. She wore a corsage bouquet of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids, who were gowned in pink satin, draped with pink net, and carried bouquets of pink roses, were Miss Jennie Harned, a sister of the bride; Miss Florence Woodward, Miss Madaline Scott, and Miss Julia Weeks. The ushers were Messrs. Allen Philbrick, Frank S. Coffin, J. Barston Smull, and Ernest V. Clark. The best man was Samuel D. Nichols of Troy. There was a small reception after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother, 797 Madison Avenue.

Glynn—Bannon.

A very pretty wedding took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Martin J. Glynn and Miss Minnie E. Bannon, a former resident of Boston, were there married by the Rev. Father Galligan. The bride was attended by Miss Emma Williamson, and the bridegroom by Mr. Frank Mitchell. A reception to the immediate relatives and friends followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother, 201 West Ninety-eighth Street.

Hoch—Hagemeyer.

Miss Martha Hagemeyer was married last evening to Mr. George Hoch. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hagemeyer, 37 West Eighty-seventh Street, by the Rev. J. B. Bremensnyder. The bride's gown was of white lace and chiffon, and the maid of honor, Miss Eva Hagemeyer, wore white liberty silk over pink. Dr. John Hoch, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. There were no ushers and no bridesmaids.

Shirley—Longmire.

In the Dutch Reformed Church of Flatbush yesterday Miss Maud Walton Longmire was married to Rufus G. Shirley of Manhattan. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Cornelius Wells. Miss Longmire was her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Grace Isabel Shirley, Miss Anna Martense Wilbur of this city, and the Misses Mary Elizabeth White and Isabel Morrison West of Pittsfield, Mass. W. H. Hall of Manhattan was best man.

Baldwin—Moss.

At the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Miss Fanny Longden Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Moss, was wedded to Charles Gambrill Baldwin of Baltimore, Md. Miss Grace Moss, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Ethel M. Moss, a sister of the bride, and Miss Juliet Baldwin of Baltimore, a sister of the bridegroom. Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., of Baltimore, was best man.

Neithercut—Bigelow.

Miss Harriet S. Bigelow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Bigelow of 348 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, and Richard Irving Neithercut of Bridgeport, Conn., were married last evening in the First Presbyterian Church, on Henry Street, near Clark, Brooklyn. The maid of honor was Miss Ina Bigelow, sister of the bride. The best man was Philip W. Bill of Bridgeport.

Emil Auerbach to Marry.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The wedding of Miss Maude Ethel Mandel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Mandel of 3,206 Michigan Avenue, and Emil Auerbach of New York, whose engagement was announced in September, will take place at the Mandel home on Monday evening, Nov. 20, at 6:30 o'clock. The father of the bride is Second Vice President of the dry goods firm of Mandel Brothers.

The Moon-Chisholm Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The marriage of Miss Myra A. Chisholm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Chisholm of 532 Orchard Street, to George Carson Moon of Brooklyn will take place on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, at 7:30 o'clock at the Church of Our Saviour. The bride to be is well known in musical and literary circles.

LORD BOLINGBROKE DEAD.

Was the Head of One of the Most Ancient Families of England.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Viscount Bolingbroke is dead.

Henry St. John, fifth Viscount Bolingbroke, was the head of one of the oldest and most famous families of England. William de St. John went from Normandy with William the Conqueror as Grand Master of the Artillery, and his brother, who inherited his lands, was a famous soldier of William Rufus's time. Another ancestor of the late peer was the celebrated statesman and historian, who, born Henry St. John, was the first Viscount Bolingbroke, the title being granted to him by Queen Anne, while his father was still alive.

The fifth Viscount was born in 1820, and succeeded his father in 1851. The title now goes to the Hon. and Rev. Maurice William Ferdinand St. John, Vicar of Frampton-upon-Severn and Canon of Gloucester Cathedral. He is the second son of the third Viscount, and the late peer's uncle.

CUBA A FOREIGN LAND IN LAW.

Judge Somerville, for the Appraisers, Decides that Goods Imported Thence Must Pay Duty.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday handed down a decision, through Judge Somerville, in which it is held that Cuba, so far as tariff duties are concerned, is still a foreign country.

The decision came about through the protest of Thompson & Levitt of Boston, who imported some goods from Cuba and then claimed that they should not be taxed because they could not be classed as coming from a foreign country.

In the opinion just handed down on the protest Judge Somerville says: "It is perfectly manifest without any elaborate argument that Cuba did not by reason of the treaty of peace become in any sense a part of the United States; especially not so as to be exempt from the operation of the tariff laws, levying duty on merchandise imported from foreign countries. For there is nothing in the treaty of peace between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, nor any action of Congress occurring since that time, which operates to change the status of Cuba so far as the tariff laws of this country are concerned, and for tariff purposes that island is a foreign country."

The board some time ago decided that certain goods imported from Santiago in August, 1898, must pay duty. That was before the treaty of peace was concluded. The present decision is of much wider scope, since it will affect all goods that may be imported from Cuba during the American occupation. The case will, theref

DR. VAN DYKE'S REQUEST

The Brick Presbyterian Church Acts on His Resignation.

HE RECOMMENDS DR. BABCOCK

Letter Giving His Reasons for Accepting a Chair at Princeton—Baltimore Clergyman Called.

Before a congregation composed of by far the greatest part of the membership of the Brick Presbyterian Church, in the church edifice at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the pastor, last night declared that the time was at hand for action to be taken on his long deferred resignation, and earnestly urged that the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, now pastor of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church at Baltimore, Md., be chosen as his successor. Dr. Van Dyke was appointed to the Chair of English Literature at Princeton about a year ago, and it was at the urgent request of his congregation that he remain with them at least until his place was filled that he has retained his charge to the present time.

Dr. Van Dyke's letter, which was addressed to the Session of the church, follows:

"My Dear Friends: For seventeen years you have permitted me to serve you in the pastorate of the Brick Church. They have been years of hard work, and therefore full of happiness. Your fellowship has been loyal and sympathetic. Not a single shadow has come between us. Whatever success the church has had, whatever good it has done in this great city, is due to your faithful labors and to the blessing of Almighty God upon them. I have been simply the servant of the Church, in the name of Jesus Christ. For the privilege of holding this place so long, for the health and strength needed to meet its severe demands, and for the kindness which has guided me through its perils and perplexities without making worse mistakes, I shall be always grateful.

"Last year a call came to enter another field of service in connection with university life. It was in no sense a call to leave the ministry of Christ, but rather to go into it still deeper. There is no place in which the preaching of plain and practical Christianity is more necessary than in our colleges. There is no way in which a man who wants to speak in behalf of faith, hope, and charity and clean living can find a wider audience than through the printed page.

"After careful thought, I was sure the call represented a duty, and though it will involve personal sacrifice and deep pain in giving up a well-beloved task here, I must undertake the new work while there is still vigor and energy enough to give hope of doing it decently. A college is no place for a man who is worn out in body and in mind. Literature is not an elegant amusement. It is hard work, and it demands patient and arduous labor to keep it in touch with life.

"But you told me last Winter that there were certain circumstances which made you reluctant to have me go away at present. This was good and sufficient reason for me to postpone taking up the new labors and gladly promise you to stay here until such time as the interests of the church were thoroughly safeguarded and a successor could be found to carry on the work. That time, I believe, has now arrived. You are kind enough to grant me as your pastor and your loyal friend a voice in your councils. I earnestly and heartily recommend you to call to the pastorate of the Brick Church the Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock of Baltimore, a man approved of God in the ministry and admirably fitted to preach the Gospel of Christ in this great city.

"I place in your hand my resignation, to take effect whenever you are ready to call him, and, if the way be open, whenever he is willing to come. I am convinced that the interests of the Master's Kingdom will be promoted by taking this step without delay. Therefore, I beg you to unite with me in petitioning the Presbytery of New York and the Presbytery of Baltimore, respectively, to approve my transfer from the work here to the work at Princeton University, and the installation of Dr. Babcock as pastor of the Brick Church, if he will accept this urgent and clear call of a new duty.

"You do not need to be told that it is a great grief to lay down a charge that has grown so dear to me, but I want to tell you that there is a sincere joy in the good hope that I shall see the increasing prosperity of the work under brave leadership. Nothing can divide my heart from you. My interest and my love will always belong to this church, where I have spent so many years with you in the service of the Lord Jesus.

"Affectionately yours,
"HENRY VAN DYKE."

Two notices, read from the pulpit on successive Sundays, were the official call for the meeting, which was held behind closed doors. The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, editor of The Observer, was the Moderator, and after the pastor's letter had been read and the action of the session at a prior meeting recommending that the resignation in his case be not for the present, had been announced by Hamilton Odell, the clerk, the congregation by unanimous vote received and adopted the recommendation. Morris K. Jesup spoke for the congregation, presenting a resolution which stated in the beginning: "We take into our hands the resignation which has been loyally submitted by our pastor, Henry Van Dyke, and postpone fitting action until the proper time."

Dr. Babcock was "warmly and unanimously" called to the pastorate at a stated salary of $12,000 a year. The following committee was appointed by the Moderator to wait upon Dr. Babcock: William D. Barbour, J. Cleveland Cady, Adam Campbell, Hector M. Hitchings, William Warner Hoppin, Albert R. Ladoux, Alfred E. Marling, William H. H. Moore, Henry D. Noyes, Hamilton Odell, John E. Parsons, and Theron G. Strong, comprising the session of the church, and William B. Isham, Morris K. Jesup, Charles W. McAlpin, Frank S. Hastings, and Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite from the congregation.

Dr. Babcock has been attending a two days' session of prayer for the Presbyterian ministers of this city at Riverdale-on-Hudson during the early part of the week, but left for Baltimore last evening. His name has been frequently mentioned as Dr. Van Dyke's successor, and no doubts of his acceptance are expressed.

After Dr. Van Dyke's resignation had been taken in hand he was himself called into the meeting and addressed his congregation. Brief expressions of indorsement of the action taken were made by various officers and members of the church. After the meeting Dr. Van Dyke said he would continue as pastor of the church until Dr. Babcock is released from his duties in Baltimore.

GALLAGHER WINS AT BILLIARDS.

Scores 200 to 192 in the Third Game of the Series.

Thomas J. Gallagher, the Chicago billiard player, who is Edward McLaughlin's opponent in the one-thousand-point match at cushion-carroms at Daly's, turned the tables on McLaughlin in last night's game and won the third game of the series in the fifty-fourth inning, by a score of 200 to 192.

The game was the best contested of the three, for the men were almost on even terms all the way through. Up to the twenty-fifth inning Gallagher played in poor luck, for although he clicked off several comfortable runs, he failed half a dozen times on shots that looked to be very easy.

Toward the latter part of the game, McLaughlin became nervous, and lost several shots that an ordinary player could have made easily. The score:

McLaughlin—12 0 0 6 1 3 0 0 15 2 5 0 11 0 0 0 0 0 1 10 4 1 11 0 1 3 0 11 7 1 0 0 10 2 2 7 14 3 0 1 3 4 5 1 12 1 0 0 4 12 5 0 1. Total, 192. Average, 3 30-54. High runs, 12 15 14 12 12.

Gallagher—1 0 5 1 17 0 0 7 0 1 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 4 4 2 6 6 5 2 0 1 3 0 1 0 1 0 2 7 0 2 8 7 9 5 4 0 8 0 11 7 2 16 1 6 5 1 1 5 19. Total, 200. Average, 3 38-54. High runs, 17 11 16 15 19.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

In the amateur fourteen-inch balk-line billiard tournament at the Ives Billiard Academy, Forty-second Street and Broadway, Douglass, one of the scratch men in the tournament, defeated Estabrook with a score of 250 to 207 in sixty-two innings. Estabrook made the highest run of the night, but Douglass played a more steady game. The score:

Douglass—0 8 2 6 3 4 18 1 7 13 0 10 2 0 2 0 2 0 19 1 0 6 0 1 10 5 1 0 0 4 15 1 0 4 1 0 0 0 14 0 1 13 3 3 3 0 4 18 1 8 5 1 2 15 0 7 2 5 4 4 5. Total score, 250. Average, 4 2-64. High runs, 19 18 15 15.

Estabrook—1 11 2 4 6 1 3 6 5 2 2 1 1 0 1 2 0 2 21 1 1 7 0 0 10 0 1 6 1 11 0 8 3 2 0 2 0 1 1 2 2 0 3 18 0 7 0 2 2 9 0 4 1 3 6 3 1 3 0 9 0 1. Total score, 207. Average, 3 21-62. High runs 21 18 11 11.

ADIRONDACK RAILWAY LOSES.

Court of Appeals Decides Against Its Claim to Land in the State Forest Preserve.

The Adirondack Railway Company was incorporated in 1882 as the result of the reorganization under foreclosure of the Adirondack Company, formed in 1863, to construct and operate a railroad from Saratoga Springs to the River St. Lawrence, near Ogdensburg. The company had, prior to the reorganization, constructed a road to North Creek, in Warren County, N. Y. After receiving from the Railroad Commissioners in 1892, under the Laws of 1890, a certificate relieving it from the statutory obligation of extending its lines, the company made no attempt to do so until the early part of 1897, when a survey was made for a proposed extension through the counties of Warren, Hamilton, and Essex, to the outlet of Long Lake, in Hamilton County.

The Forest Preserve, which was created in 1885, and the area of which was extended by subsequent acts, is required by the Revised Constitution of 1895 to be "forever kept as wild forest lands," which should not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or taken by any corporation, public or private, and subsequent legislation declared that the Adirondack Park should be "forever reserved, maintained, and cared for as ground open for the free use of all the people for their health and pleasure, and as forest lands necessary for the preservation of the head waters of the chief rivers of the State, and a future timber supply," and the Forest Commission was authorized to purchase 80,000 acres additional. The Forest Preserve Board, created in 1897, was authorized to acquire further land, for which $600,000 was appropriated, and authority was given to borrow $400,000 more. The board agreed in August, 1897, to purchase for $99,000 32,000 acres in Township No. 15, within the bounds of the Adirondack Park, and instituted the special condemnation proceedings prescribed by the act of 1897.

A month later the Adirondack Railway Company caused a map and profile to be filed for the extension of its road across Township No. 15. In October, when the owners were about to convey these lands to the State, they were restrained from doing so by an injunction secured by the railway company. The Forest Preserve Board then took steps to acquire this strip, six rods wide claimed by the railroad, and on the afternoon of the same day the railroad company began proceedings to condemn the strip for its road.

When the Third Appellate Division in March, 1898, vacated the injunction, the original deed of the property was delivered to the Forest Preserve Board and recorded. The railroad company was about the same time restrained in an action brought by the people of the State from continuing the proceedings to condemn. The Appellate Division reversed a judgment granted at Special Term perpetually enjoining the railroad company from taking the land, holding, by a divided vote, that the company, by the filing of its map in September, had impressed upon the lands a lien that was good as against the State.

The Court of Appeals has unanimously reversed that judgment and affirmed that of the Special Term, holding, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that the title to the strip of land designated for the route of the railroad passed to the State at the moment of the completion of its condemnation proceedings and then became a part of the Forest Preserve, and thereupon the provision of the Constitution that lands constituting the Forest Preserve shall not be "taken by any corporation, public or private," intervened against the railway company, the act of 1897 being a valid and binding law.

WESTERN RATES ARE RESTORED.

Chicago-St. Paul Lines Arrive at a Satisfactory Agreement.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Representatives of all the Chicago-St. Paul roads met here to-day and agreed to restore to the basis of normal tariffs the long demoralized passenger rates between this city and St. Paul. The restoration will be made on the 20th of this month, when the rate to the Minnesota capital, which now is $7.50, will become $11.50.

The rate trouble was begun last Spring, when the Great Western, the Wisconsin Central, and the Minneapolis and St. Louis decided to keep out of the ranks of the Western Passenger Association. It did not, however, assert itself in a noticeable degree until last September, when a Chicago-Kansas City line announced a rate of $10 to Kansas City. The announcement started the rates down grade. Sept. 30 an open cut of $7.50 to St. Paul was made, and a short time later the rate was made good at either end of the line.

NEW ENGINE-COALING DEVICE.

Invention Which Will, It Is Said, Displace Many Thousand Firemen.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The Chronicle says that an employe of the Pennsylvania Road has invented a machine that will revolutionize the firing of locomotives. Its purpose is to throw coal into the engine fire box with an even distribution.

If the device is adopted generally by the railway companies, it will displace several hundred thousand firemen and allow locomotives to be operated by one man instead of two. The machine is arranged so that an engineer merely by turning a little wheel can place coal in a fire box at a speed of twenty-one cubic feet a second.

Engineers think that the new mechanical shoveler will never displace firemen, no matter how successful, as they declare that two men always will be necessary on an engine, as there must be some sort of a substitute to take the engineer's place in case anything happens to the chief.

CAROLINA CENTRAL DIRECTORS.

Elected by Stockholders—Officers to be Chosen Next Week.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 8.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Carolina Central Railroad Company, held here to-day, the following Directors were elected:

John S. Williams, Richmond, Va.; John F. McNair, James C. Stevenson, and G. J. Boney, Wilmington; R. C. Hoffman, Baltimore; J. Williamson, J. Brander Matthews, and C. Sidney Shepard, New York; Edward B. Addison, Richmond; R. C. Davison, Baltimore, and D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte.

Adjournment was taken to meet at Wilmington Wednesday, Nov. 18, at which time the Directors will choose officers of the road.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Probably showers, light to fresh southwesterly winds.

During yesterday showers occurred along the Atlantic Coast from New Jersey to North Carolina and also over the Florida peninsula and in the Middle Mississippi Valley, and rain was reported in the Middle and North Pacific Coast districts; elsewhere the weather was fair. The temperature changes were slight and no notable departures from the seasonal averages were reported. A slight barometric depression has moved eastward north of Minnesota, and a storm is apparently approaching the North Pacific Coast. The barometer continues high over the Eastern and Southeastern States and the Middle Rocky Mountain region. During to-day showers will occur along the immediate Atlantic Coast south of New England, but are not likely to extend into the interior. In the central valleys, the lake regions, and Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain regions fair weather will prevail. Rain is indicated for the Pacific Coast States and the Northern Rocky Mountain region. Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast the winds will be light to fresh from the southwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—	TIMES.
	1898.	1899.
3 A. M.	42	43
6 A. M.	42	44
9 A. M.	47	43
12 M.	54	51
4 P. M.	57	54
6 P. M.	56	54
9 P. M.	53	52
12 P. M.	52	49

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50½
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1898	49
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	49

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 degrees at 2:45 P. M. and the minimum 41 degrees at 6:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 76 per cent.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—These companies were incorporated here to-day:

The North American Turquoise Syndicate, capital $1,000,000, to deal in minerals and precious stones.

The Chaquette Electric Dredge Company, capital $1,000,000, to do a general dredging business.

The North American Cigar Company, capital $200,000.

PRINCETON WINS 30 TO 0

North Carolina Eleven Unable to Stop the Plays.

REGULAR MEN ARE WITHDRAWN

Coaches Afraid Their Easy Victory Might Demoralize the 'Varsity in the Coming Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Princeton beat the North Carolina team this afternoon on Osborne Field by 30 to 0.

Almost the whole story of the game might be told by saying, "North Carolina tried Princeton's left end and gained some experience. In the next play they tried the other end and gained some more," though that would be rather an injustice to some of North Carolina's men who put up a consistent game throughout.

Noticeable among these was Ehler, the half back; McIver, the end, and Capt. Shull, tackle, who played opposite "Doc" Hillebrand. Annapolis had so banged up the men from the South that there was hardly a whole man in the game to-day. The full back had an injured head and "went groggy" in the second half, while Quarter Back Martin was so far from knowing what he was doing that he kept calling out what seemed to be a signal of infinite length long after the play was careering up the field.

The Princeton men, when they found that they did not have to play good football, settled down and took it easy. Loose playing was marked at all points of the game and fumbles were frequent. Under the circumstances in this game, in which it was impossible for the Tigers to play hard football, is without doubt the worst possible thing that could have happened so soon before the game with the Indians on Saturday.

Wheeler did some good kicking for the Tigers in the second half and also hit the line well, but Martin fairly outdid himself. He went through the North Carolina line as though it had been paper, bowled the ends over in interference, and got off his kicks in good shape.

Hillebrand and Palmer both made some excellent runs with the ball and Duncan showed very marked improvement in his running with ball on punts. Before the end of the game there was not a single man but Pell and Wheeler who had started the game, the coaches taking their regulars off, doubtless in order that they might not become wholly demoralized.

The line-up was as follows:

Princeton.	Position.	North Carolina.
Palmer, Roper	Left end	Melver
Pell	Left tackle	Shull, (Captain)
Mills, Dana	Left guard	Rankin
Booth, Mitchell	Centre	Elliott
Edwards, Wright	Right guard	Phifer
Hillebrand, Lloyd	Right tackle	Bennett
Poe, Lathrop	Right end	Osborne
Duncan, Burke	Quarter back	Martin
McCord, Knight	Left half back	Koehler
Burke, Levick	Right half back	Howell
Mattis, Wheeler	Full back	Graves

Score—Princeton, 30; North Carolina, 0. Referee—Mr. Young of Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Ayres of Princeton. Linesmen—G. Poe of Princeton and Richardson of North Carolina. Timekeeper—Mr. George Goldie of Princeton. Touch-downs—Mattis, (2,) Palmer, McCord, Knight. Goals from touch-downs—Mills, (4,) Wheeler. Time of halves —15 minutes.

INDIANS LOCK FOR VICTORY.

Carlisle Men Confident that They Will Defeat Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 8.—Good grounds and admirable weather were conducive to effective practice of the Carlisle Indians today. George Conner, the new assistant coach, has taken charge of dummy tackling and is relieving Coach Warner considerably in looking after the team's discipline. Warner himself is attending closely to the new plays he intends springing on Princeton, as well as looking after the "subs" in a general way. The substitutes and the second team were put through dummy tackling this afternoon and developed considerable spirit. Warner theorizes that good substitutes are second in value only to a good regular team.

Warner's favorite exercise tends to getting the men off the instant the ball is snapped. It consists in lining the regulars up unopposed and requiring them to jump low just as the ball is snapped by a dummy centre. The quiet confidence with respect to the Princeton game that usually precedes a strong Indian onslaught is apparent to-day, and the best informed say that the redskins intend to draw lots of blood. Smith, centre, is in admirable condition, and Capt. Wheelock, although not in the best shape desirable on account of former injuries, probably will play Saturday. Hudson's knee still bothers him, but he will also play if it gets no worse. Artie Miller has been incapacitated for punting owing to his sprained knee and Metoxen, the other half, is in perfect order. Redwater, with a sprained left shoulder, appeared for work this evening, and Hawley Pierce, full back, showed up well in to-night's work. Rodgers is getting speedy at the kick off as is Sickles, right end. Scholder, relieved from hospital, appeared to-night and is expected to take Warren's place at tackle on Saturday.

COLUMBIA IS NOT DISCOURAGED.

Eleven Practices Hard to Retrieve the Defeat by Cornell.

If the Columbia University team and its adherents are disheartened over defeat by the Cornell team on Tuesday, it was not shown when Coach Sanford brought out the football squad for practice on the grounds opposite the library yesterday afternoon.

There were some of the regular players absent. Weeks and Morley, who repeatedly charged Cornell's stone-wall line on Tuesday until they were compelled to retire through exhaustion, worked just as hard against the "scrubs" yesterday. Wilson, Captain and quarter back, was at the training house. He spent the day in bed.

It was said that his knee is as badly wrenched as was Simons's in the Princeton game, which practically means that Columbia will lose the services of one of the best quarter backs and team generals in football for the rest of the season.

Williams, Knapp, and Larendon were not out yesterday. Smyth watched the practice, a weak knee keeping him out of the game. Slocovitch also laid off for a much-needed rest. Putnam, who was first drilled for the end and back of the line, played quarter back on the 'Varsity team throughout the practice and handled the ball well. Owens and Bruce played at tackles. Longacre played his regular position at guard.

Every one admitted that Columbia did not play as clean a game as was put up against Yale. The absence of Wilson certainly left the team without a leader.

The continuous line bucking with apparently no result used up Weeks, Morley, and Larendon. There were several times when the team played real football, but oftener the man with the ball received very little help. There were also several times when big holes were made in Cornell's line, but the man with the ball seemed to miss the chance.

Everything will be done to retrieve lost honors by defeating the West Point Cadets, Dartmouth, the Naval Academy, and the Carlisle Indians, which are the games yet to be played by Columbia.

YALE'S PLAY IS IMPROVING.

Coaches Put the Big Team Through Hard Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 8.—In the secret practice to-day the coaches of the Yale 'Varsity eleven gave the candidates a long session of hard work. The coaches spent the afternoon in criticising the squad, and their voices were heard all over the field. There was a slight improvement in the team work as a result, but perfection is not yet reached. The snap and dash of the men are most satisfactory to the coaches, but the men have yet to learn much in the matter of the finer points of football. As in the secret work, the coaches kept the men laboring hard in the open practice. Fifteen-minute halves were played with the scrub eleven and both were marked with snappy football.

Cunha, who is suffering from a carbuncle, was on the field to-day in uniform, but was not included in the 'Varsity line-up. He practiced the kick-off during the intermission between the halves of the scrub game, and was coached by Bull. Cunha is expected to resume his old position at centre in a day or two. Gordon Brown, the giant guard, who was on the sick list yesterday, has recovered and played in his old position in one half of the game to-day. His recovery was a great relief to the coaches, for he is considered one of the mainstays of the eleven. He played hard and well. Coaches Cross and Hickox played on the scrub side to-day and gave the Yale line a hard tussle.

The 'Varsity side lined up as follows: Ends, Gould and Winter; tackles, Stillman, Hooker, Allen, and Francis; guards, Olcott, Brown, Gile; centre, Tomlinson; quarter backs, Fincke, De Saulles; half backs, Keane, Chadwick; full backs, Dupee and Adams.

During the first half of the scrub game the college side found the ends and centre a great stumbling block. The scrubs did so little against Yale's line that they were allowed to keep the ball. Even then they were unable to break the Yale defense. The 'Varsity kept the scrubs constantly kicking and nearly every time blocked the attempts. The 'Varsity finally turned offensive. Chadwick made two runs around the ends for twenty yards each, and then, by a series of centre plunges, the ball rested on the scrubs' five-yard line and was lost there. On the kick Keane secured the ball, but a fumble gave it over to the scrubs again. Yale still has that tendency toward fumbling which has been a problem to the coaches since the season opened.

The second half of the scrub game was devoted almost entirely to kicking, Dupee doing the work for the 'Varsity and Burdick and McBride for the scrubs. Dupee's work was brilliant and he was loudly cheered. His punts were long and accurate, Keane and Dupee made several good runs in the return of Capt. McBride's kicks. At one time Dupee made a thirty and Keane a forty yard dash. During the latter part of the last half the 'Varsity tried the centre and ends for good gains, but time was called before any scoring was done. The coaches include Rogers, Tompkins, Bull, Cross, Graves, Hinkey, Murphy, Hickox, Wheeler, and Hartwell.

HARVARD MEN OUT OF CONDITION.

First Eleven Was Unable to Score Against the Second.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 8.—After three days of rest, the regular 'Varsity players put on their football clothes to-day, and had twenty-five minutes of signal practice, followed by a short game with the second eleven.

Perhaps it was due to the lay-off, but the men certainly did not come up to the standard of Harvard football. They played more like preparatory school boys than prospective champions. The 'Varsity was unable to score against the second. Twice they had the ball within five yards of the second eleven's goal, but each time the 'Varsity was held for downs. Four times Sawin had the opportunity to kick a goal from a place kick, but each time the ball went wide of the mark. Had Burnett been in the game he might have succeeded in kicking the goals, but Burnett is a bit under the weather and did not go into the game to-day. The Pennsylvania game has proved a harder strain on the men than was expected.

Boal, Campbell, and Reid were also kept out of the line-up to-day. Boal's leg is again troubling him, and Reid has developed a very sore ankle. Campbell and Kendall need a longer rest.

The most discouraging feature of the work to-day was the inability of Ellis to buck the line. This is the first time either in a game or in practice that Ellis has not been able to gain ground about as he pleased. But to-day he was thrown back for a loss nearly every time he attempted to go through the second's line. Wheeler, the left guard in the second eleven, did such effective work in stopping Ellis's plunges, that Coach Dibblee put him at left guard on the 'Varsity, sending Sargent to the scrub. The latter braced up at this rebuff, and played such good football that before the game was over he had regained his place over Wheeler.

Warren took Kendall's place at right half back to-day, but was not effective. Daly was still off his game, in spite of the hard coaching he received during the signal practice from Bob Wrenn, who came out to-day for this purpose. Hallowell's punting was only fair. Ex-Capt. Emmons was out and coached the tackles during the signal practice. The coaches devoted their time to correcting technical faults to-day. Of course they had much to say also about the fumbling, which is perhaps the most discouraging feature of the play at present.

The Harvard football management is being severely criticised by the undergraduate body for the manner in which the seats for the Yale game have been allotted. A large number of undergraduates will have to sit on the Yale stand and down in the corner, while hundreds of the best seats on the Harvard stand have been sent to New York or sold to the outside public.

The following fifteen men who played in the Pennsylvania football game have received the red H on their sweaters: Campbell, Donald, Eaton, Boal, A. R. Sargent, Burnett, Burden, J. Lawrence, Hallowell, Daly, Sawin, Kendall, Warren, Reid and Ellis.

CORNELL PROUD OF ITS TEAM.

ITHACA, Nov. 8.—Not since the victory of Cornell over Yale and Harvard in the boat race at Poughkeepsie in 1897 has Cornell's athletic spirit and enthusiasm been displayed so strongly as on the return of the 'Varsity football team from New York to-night after the victory over Columbia yesterday. Fully 1,200 students met Capt. Starbuck and the team at the Lehigh Valley station, cheering wildly as the train pulled in.

After loading the players on a float, which was gayly decorated with the Cornell colors, the crowd swept up State Street to the Ithaca Hotel. At the head of the procession was the Cornell Cadet Band, and throughout the course fireworks illuminated the streets, and this was accompanied by the continual firing of arms, the blowing of trumpets, and other noises. Speeches were called for, and Capt. Starbuck, Coach Houghton, and the men of the team heartily thanked the students for the reception.

Cornell's next difficult game will be played on Percy Field Saturday against Lafayette. The usual practice will be carried on to-morrow, though several of the regular men will not report before Friday.

MICHIGANS START FOR THE EAST.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 8.—To the music of the university band and the cheers of 1,500 yelling students the Michigan football team left for the East to-night to try conclusions on the gridiron with Pennsylvania. The men were in high spirits and prime condition physically. The Michigan party will arrive at Bellevue Villa tomorrow night. The party will consist of twenty-one players, in addition to Coaches Henninger and Ferbert, Trainer Fitzpatrick, and Managers Baird and Verdier. Plenty of Huron River water will also be taken along, in order that a change may not hurt the men.

Michigan will line up against Pennsylvania as follows: Left end, Juttner; left tackle, McDonald; left guard, France; centre, Cunningham; right guard, Zigmund; right tackle, Steckle; right end, Snow; quarter, Street; left half, McLean; right half, Leiblee; full back, M. White.

Ten substitutes were also taken. Street will probably do the punting. Michigan's left end is a patched-up affair, as Juttner will play it on the offensive, and White will go out on the end on the defensive. The Quakers will outweigh Michigan, and the latter will rely on swift, aggressive football to score.

This is what the coaches had to say:

Ferbert—The long trip and strange grounds will tell against us, but we will give them a stiff game.

Henninger—Unless Pennsylvania plays much better than she did against Chicago, we will win by a close score.

PENNSYLVANIA IN POOR FORM.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The University of Pennsylvania football team made a poor showing in practice to-day, allowing the Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association eleven to defeat them in a thirty-five-minute game. The railroaders scored three touch-downs to a field goal by Hare and a touch-down by McCracken.

Pennsylvania was unequal to the massed attack of the Young Men's Christian Association, which is similar to that of Princeton. Pennsylvania also played a short practice game with the "scrub," and particular attention was paid to signals.

For chafing-dish and invalid cooking.

LIEBIG

Company's Extract of Beef

Gives strength and delicious flavor to soups and sauces and makes delicate beef tea instantly. Genuine with blue signature

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.

J. Reiff, on Admiral Dewey, Wins the Knowsley Nursery Race.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—At the Liverpool Autumn meeting, to-day, Little Red Rat won the County Stand Plate. Poulton, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, was second, and Lefere was third. Palmay, with J. Reiff up, and Marnak, piloted by I. Reiff, were unplaced. Twelve horses ran.

Mister Man won the Cup Course Plate. Chaffing, on which Martin had the mount, was second, and Yousen was third. Six horses ran.

The Knowsley Nursery race resulted in a victory for Admiral Dewey, with J. Reiff in the saddle. Gold Jug and Leila were second and third, respectively.

Sloan, Martin, and I. Reiff had mounts in this event, riding Yumboe, Vae Victis, and Bournebridge, in the order named, all of which were unplaced. Thirteen horses ran.

Good Luck won the Great Lancashire. Lackford and Brio were next, in the order named. Martin rode Candelaria, Sloan guided Dominie II., and L. Reiff had the mount on Wax Toy, but they were all unplaced. Fourteen horses ran.

Queen's Wake secured the Westmoreland Welter Plate. Lord Kilkenny, ridden by L. Reiff, and Ormeau ran a dead heat for second place. Eight horses started.

Veroscope won the Liverpool St. Leger. Hearwood, ridden by L. Reiff, was second, and Galliot was third.

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Tanfaran results: Weather showery; track slow:.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; two-year-olds. St. Casimir, 105 pounds, (Songer,) even, won; Choteau, 104, (W. Harvaez,) 6 to 1, second; Silver Tail, 101, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. Waterwick also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Wyoming, 107 pounds, (Songer,) 7 to 10, won; Stromo, 102, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, second; Coda, 107, (J. Ranch,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:30¼. Magnus, Ping, and Ranter also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Marcato, 102 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 5, won; Whitcomb, 102, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5, second; Ballista, 102, (Songer,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. P. F. Manzanilla, and Noma also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Zoroaster, 92 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3½ to 1, won; Doctor Bernays, 101, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10, second; Alaria, 92, (Fauntleroy,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:46. Lothian also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; purse; all ages. Topmast, 112 pounds, (Songer,) 3½ to 1, won; Olinthus, 102, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, second; Malay, 107, (Devin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Midity also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Ben Lodi, 108 pounds, (Songer,) 15 to 1, won; Montallade, 107, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5, second; Monda, 102, (Henry,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:01¾. Duke of York, Silver State, Isabelle, P. A. Finnegan, and Genua also ran.

New York Man Buys a Valuable Mare.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The bay mare Phrase, 2:12¼, by Onward, brought $4,750 at the Splan-Newgass auction sale to-day, E. M. Lockwood of Poughkeepsie being the buyer. Mr. Lockwood will enter the mare in the Transylvania Stakes next year. Diamond Star, by Red Hart, dam by Dictator, was sold to Bert Seeger of Vienna, Austria, for $550.

ARCHDIOCESAN BOWLING LEAGUE

The games in the Archdiocesan Bowling League last night brought out one of the largest crowds that ever visited Starr's Alleys in West Fifty-ninth Street.

Six games were decided and each furnished some good sport. The Columbus Catholic Club's first team won two games. The two teams that represented the Spalding Literary Union each won a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Columbus Catholic Club No. 1.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Ferril	3	4	3	175
Boyle	3	5	2	169
Fox	2	3	5	145
Taylor	2	1	7	113
Garvey	1	4	5	134
Total	11	17	22	736

Columbus Catholic Club No. 2.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Kelly	2	4	4	139
Smith	3	0	7	113
Moffett	2	2	6	124
Brady	2	2	6	129
Daly	1	3	6	102
Total	10	9	31	607

SECOND GAME.

Spalding No. 2.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
J. Powers	3	3	4	140
Devlin	3	2	5	138
Brooks	3	3	3	133
Shannon	2	5	3	145
Markey	2	0	2	165
Total	13	19	18	739

Spalding No. 1.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Scheffiin	3	4	3	179
Rogers	2	7	1	166
Davis	4	2	4	184
Murphy	2	3	5	147
F. Powers	2	5	3	149
Total	11	23	14	825

THIRD GAME.

Spalding No. 2.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
J. Powers	4	3	5	175
Devlin	1	4	5	130
Brooks	2	4	4	149
Clancy	1	0	3	157
Markey	3	4	3	145
Total	11	21	18	756

St. Mary's.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Freck	3	2	5	148
Stumpf	2	3	5	148
Spahn	1	4	5	137
Malzacker	4	3	3	171
Total	12	13	25	721

FOURTH GAME.

Columbus Catholic Club No. 2.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Kelly	2	4	4	149
Smith	2	2	6	105
Moffett	2	2	6	132
Brady	2	4	4	138
Daly	1	3	6	121
Total	9	15	26	645

Leo Catholic Club.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Plunkett	1	2	7	111
Boyle	1	2	7	101
Etzel	1	2	7	100
Babcock	0	1	9	89
McCarthy	1	1	8	105
Total	4	8	38	506

FIFTH GAME.

Spalding No. 1.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Scheffiin	1	5	4	149
Rogers	3	5	2	173
Daris	2	5	3	153
Murphy	1	4	5	133
F. Powers	3	5	5	159
Total	10	21	19	767

St. Mary's.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Murphy	2	3	5	133
Geisler	2	4	4	148
Freck	2	3	5	131
Stumpf	4	5	1	194
Malzaeker	4	5	1	197
Total	14	20	16	803

SIXTH GAME.

Columbus Catholic Club No. 1.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Ferril	3	4	3	161
Boyle	1	4	5	132
Fox	2	1	7	107
Hayes	2	6	2	167
Garvey	3	6	1	174
Total	11	21	18	741

| Leo Catholic Club.

INVESTIGATING STATE PRISONS.

Official Committee Condemns the Main Building at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The committee appointed by Supreme Court Justice Garretson on Sept. 22 to investigate the State prisons met here to-day. The committee is to draw up a report and send it to the Legislature. The members of the committee are J. Murray Mitchell, J. Seeley Ward, Jr., Dr. J. G. Phelps Stokes, and William M. F. Round.

The committee to-day went through the main building and workshops. The morning was devoted to the main building, which the members were a unit in condemning. It was pronounced old and no longer fitted for the uses to which it is put. The cells were declared poorly arranged and too small, and the sanitary arrangements not as good as they should be.

The afternoon was spent in examining the workshops and the industries. The lack of orders for prison-made goods was commented upon, and one of the problems to be considered is the providing of more work for the men. The committee will begin to-morrow the taking of testimony. The prison officials and some of the prisoners will be examined. This will be behind closed doors.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:40	Sun sets	4:48	Moon sets	10:49

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	1:59	Gov. Isl'd	Hr. Gate	...
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	...	Gov. Isl'd	12:14	Hr. Gate	2:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY.) NOV. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Monte, New Orleans	...	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Southampton and Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Bahamas and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 10.

Arkadia, San Juan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	...	10:00 A. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	...	2:00 P. M.
Kobad, Havana	...	1:00 P. M.
Talisman, Guadalupe, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 11.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
British King, Antwerp	...	...
Buffalo, Hull	...	...
Chateau Yquem, Naples	...	...
El Rio, New Orleans	...	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	...	3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	...	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Patricio, Hamburg	...	11:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Thingalla, Norfolk	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

Grecian Prince, La Plata 10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Oct. 17; Shanghai, Oct. 14; Yokohama, 21, and Honolulu, 31, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Doric, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 11.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 810, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian colonies (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. $28 and up to Nov. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, Australia, (except West Australia and closed mails for New Zealand,) and Fiji Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $12 for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $25, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY.) NOV. 9.

El Sol, Jacksonville, Nov. 5.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Nov. 5.
British King, Antwerp, Oct. 21.
Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
El Mar, New Orleans, Nov. 4.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 26.
Francisco, Hull, Oct. 28.
Genesee, London, Oct. 23.
King Bleddyn, Gibraltar, Oct. 24.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Oct. 29.
Manhanset, Swansea, Oct. 24.
Mesaba, London, Oct. 26.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Oct. 26.
Southwark, Antwerp, Oct. 28.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 28.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 1.
Wooloomooloo, Havre, Oct. 26.

FRIDAY, NOV. 10.

El Paso, New Orleans, Nov. 5.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Nov. 2.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Oct. 30.
Hildur, Curacao, Nov. 2
Ontario, Hull, Oct. 28.

SATURDAY, NOV. 11.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, Nov. 7.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 8.
Cuvier, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Lucania, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Montcalm, London, Oct. 30.
New York, Southampton, Nov. 4.
Orwell, Gibraltar, Oct. 28.

SUNDAY, NOV. 12.

La Gascogne, Havre, Nov. 4.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 5.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 2.

MONDAY, NOV. 13.

El Norte, New Orleans, Nov. 7.
Manitou, London, Nov. 2.

TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Kentucky, Dartmouth, Nov. 1.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Nov. 8.
Wells City, Swansea, Oct. 31.
Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 4.

Arrived.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Nov. 1 and Queenstown 2, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

SS Merida, (Br.,) Wile, Buenos Ayres, &c., Sept. 26, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

Ship Kaiser, (Ger.,) Wixminn, Bremen Sept. 25, in ballast to Watjen, Fool & Co.

SS St. Giles, (Br.,) Fortay, Samarang, &c., Aug. 20, with sugar to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. 7th.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Cape Haiti, &c., Oct. 20, with mdse. to the Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS America, (Nor.,) Evejenth, Port Antonio Oct. 31 and Port Morant Nov. 1, with fruit to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Findlay, Oct. 24, with mdse to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:10 A. M.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Bingham, Newcastle Oct. 20, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS New York, Ingram, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 3 and Wilmington, N. C., 5, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Comal, Evans, Boston, in ballast to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston Nov. ., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Louisiana, Post, New Orleans Nov. 3, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Simon J. Murphy, Garlich, Newport News for New Haven.

United States transport Kilpatrick, which arrived from Havana on Saturday, left Quarantine at 10:30 A. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam and Boulogne Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Oct. 31 and Queenstown Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Reported southeast of Fire Island at 3:45 P. M.

Bark Doris of Dundee, Robertson, Hamburg 49 days, with mdse. to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 8, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind southwest, light; clear.

Sailed.

SS Finance, for Colon.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Evelyn, for New Orleans.
SS Orizaba, for Havana, &c.
SS Grenada, (Br.,) for Trinidad, &c.
SS Tresco, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Kvarven, (Nor.,) for Hamburg.
SS Fryeland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Vidar, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

ROCKLAND BREAKWATER LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Lighthouse Board, on or about Nov. 20, 1899, the two fixed red lens-lantern lights on Rockland Breakwater, northerly side of the entrance to Rockland Harbor, West Penobscot Bay, will be moved to the new pyramidal stone beacon on the end of the finished work of the breakwater, about 785 feet southerly from the present location of the lights. The lights will, as heretofore, be exhibited one vertically above the other, 29 feet and 23 feet, respectively, above mean high water. As the partial filling of the breakwater extends some distance to the southward of the proposed new position of the lights, vessels should not approach too near. The approximate geographical position of the lights in their new location, as taken from Chart 320 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Lat., N., 44 degrees 6 minutes 17 seconds; long., W., 69 degrees 4 minutes 40 seconds. Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the lights in their new position will be: Right tangent to Ram Island, NNE., 2 miles; Owl's Head Lighthouse, SE. ¾ E., 1 21-32 miles; outer end of northerly wharf at Crockets Point, WNW., 1¼ miles. Bearings magnetic; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 24, No. 35, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 71.

OLD FIELD POINT POST LIGHT.—Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Lighthouse Board, on or about Dec. 1, 1899, a fixed white lantern light will be established, 10 feet above mean high water, on a structure now in course of erection in about 6 feet of water off Old Field Point, northwesterly side of the Elk River, tributary to the upper part of Chesapeake Bay. The light will illuminate the entire horizon. The structure will consist of a wooden pile surmounted by the lantern and surrounded by a triangular protection of piles. A temporary fixed white light will be shown from the structure from the date of its completion until the regular light is established on the date above named. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 136 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Lat., N., 39 degrees 30 minutes 38 seconds; long., W., 75 degrees 54 minutes. Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Toms Point, NE., ⅝ N., ⅝ mile; Court House Point, E. ¼ N., ⅝ mile; Old Field Point, NW., 400 feet. Bearings are magnetic; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 116, No. 617, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 39.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, New York for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 9:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Australic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 5:50 A. M. to-day and proceeded without communicating on account of gale.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, New York for this port, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Bearpark, arr. at Newcastle from New York yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, arr. at Glasgow from New York to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, arr. at Bremen from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton to-day.

SS Devonshire, (Br.,) Capt. Coull, New York via St. Vincent, Cape Verde, and Adelaide, arr. at Melbourne to-day.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Manhattan, (Ger.,) Capt. Roemer, New York for Savona, passed Gibraltar Nov. 2.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, arr. at Stettin from New York via Copenhagen Nov. 4.

SS Indiana, (Br.,) Capt. Ashby, New York via St Michael's for Aden, Bombay, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Nethergate, (Br.,) Capt. Prosser, from Genoa, sld. from Gibraltar for New York Nov. 2.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, arr. at Southampton from New York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:05 P. M.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New York at 7:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 4 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

Spoken.

Ship John Currier, Capt. Lawrence, New York for Hongkong, Oct. 26, was spoken in lat. 6, long 28.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	7 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	24.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06
Lard, prime	5.45
Iron, Northern No. 1, foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Flour, easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65½@67c; No 2 red, 69¼c; No. 2 corn, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¼@32¾c; No. 2 oats, 23@23½c; No. 2 white, 25¾@26¼c; No. 3 white, 24¾@26c; No. 2 barley, 34@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.28; prime timothy seed, 51½c; mess pork, per bbl, $7.75@$8.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5.07½@5.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.85@5.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.20@5.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.75@8.

COTTON.—The first of bullish enthusiasm which had been smoldering for several days broke out with irresistible force when the market opened, and continued almost beyond control all day. The market started in irregular form and very active, with the current crop positions 7@8 points higher, and October 5 points higher. While there was a slight reaction from this level shortly after the opening, the general trend of variations was steadily upward all day on tremendous buying for European, Southern, investment, and local short account. By midafternoon the more active positions showed an advance of 18 points on Monday's close. Throughout the late advance profit-taking figured conspicuously. The market was finally firm with present crop position up 17@20 points, and next crop options up 8@10 points.

Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: Mobile, 1-16c up, at 7 1-16c; Savannah, 3-16c up, at 7 3-16c; Charleston, 3-16c up, at 7½c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 3-16c up, at 7 7-16c; Baltimore, ¼c up, at 7⅝c; Augusta, 3-16c up, at 7½c; Memphis, ⅜c up, at 7½c; St. Louis, ⅛c up, at 7 5-16c

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	7.50	7.53	7.50	7.53@7.57
December	7.53	7.57	7.45	7.56@7.57
January	7.53	7.60	7.50	7.59@7.60
February	7.52	7.61	7.52	7.61@7.62
March	7.55	7.64	7.52	7.63@7.64
April	7.55	7.63	7.55	7.65@7.66
May	7.58	7.68	7.56	7.67@7.68
June	7.61	7.71	7.57	7.68@7.69
July	7.59	7.71	7.58	7.71@7.72
August	7.59	7.69	7.55	7.67@7.68
September	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.19@7.21
October	7.04	7.10	7.04	7.07@7.08

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; middling upland, 4 7-32d; futures opened partially 1 point higher; closed quiet, 6½ points net higher. December-January, 4.05¾@; January-February, 4.04@4.05; February-March, 4.04@; March-April, 4.03¾@; April-May, 4.03½@; May-June, 4.03@; June-July, 4.02½@; July-August, 4.02@; August-September, 4.00@; November, 4.07@; November-December, 4.06½@. Manchester—Yarns moderate demand. Cloths quiet and firm.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	73⅜	73¼	73 1-16	73¼
March	76⅞	76⅞	76⅝	76⅝
May	77⅞	77 7-16	77	77⅛
Corn—				
December	39¼	39½	39¼	39½
May	38⅛	38⅝	38⅛	38½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	68⅝	68 13-16	68⅛	68¼
May	72 9-16	72¾	72¼	72⅝
Corn—				
December	31 7-16	31⅝	31¼	31½
May	32 11-16	32⅝	32½	32½
Oats—				
December	22 9-16	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
May	24	24 1-16	23 13-16	23⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market for wheat was rather more active. Sales of futures reached 2,475,000 bushels. But the increased activity resulted chiefly from a desire to liquidate long accounts, general conditions being discouraging to holders. Cables were unsatisfactory. The weather news was generally favorable not only at home, but abroad as well. Private cables stated that consumers were dispcsed to procrastinate owing to liberal offerings from Russia and the Argentine. There was no outside support, and when Bradstreet's figures made an increase in the visible supply east of the Rockies of 2,647,000 bushels, selling became quite general. The market closed dull at a net decline of ½@¾c. Spot wheat was quiet and weaker.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Wheat, in store, No. 1 Northern, November, 65c; December, 64½@64¾c; May, 68½@68⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 63c. Flour, unchanged. Bran in bulk, $11@$11.50.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—Wheat, lower; No. 1 Northern, 68@69c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@66c. Rye, firm; No. 1, 55½c. Barley, No. 2, 45c; sample, 37@43½c.

DULUTH, Nov. 8.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¾c; December, 66½c; May, 70c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 Spring, 60½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 40½c, spot; No. 2 corn, 40½c, early December; No. 2 white corn, 40¾c; No. 2 yellow, 40¾c.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 30@34c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 63c; No. 2 Western, 62½c, spot; State rye, 59@60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BARLEY—Feeding, 40½@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 45@49c, delivered.

BUCKWHEAT—61@63c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.70; no grade, $18.75@$18.90 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.30@$2.50. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.35@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.75. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.50@$2.35, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 55c@$1; coarse, 80@82c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, $16; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.75@$17.50; sacks, spot, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $16.50@$18.50, latter white; fine, $16.50; middlings, $17@$19; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $16.50; bulk; oil meal, $27.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—New mess, $9.25@$9.50; old mess, $9.50@$9.75; family, $11.75@$12; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $19@$22. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$25. DRESSED HOGS—Barons, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 6c; pigs, 6¼@6¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 6¾@7c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; Western greens, 8¾@8¾c; Western S. P., 9@9¼c; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¼@4¾c. LARD—$5.45; city lard, $5.15; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $5.75; Brazil, kegs, $7.75; compound city, 5¾@5½c; Western, 5¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¾c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—3:45 P. M.—Closing: Beef, extra India mess, 90s; primes mess, strong, 82s 6d. Pork, prime mess, Western, 57s 6d. Lard, American refined, in pails, 29s; prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 44s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 30s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 31s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s. Cheese, American finest white, steady, 54s 6d; do colored, 56s. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, November-April, 16s. Turpentine, spirits, 37s 3d. Resin, common, 4s.

COFFEE.—As if to be in keeping with the remarkable developments on the Cotton Exchange, the coffee market showed great strength all day, with speculation more active than the average of late. After opening firm in tone at an advance of 5 points, general buying, led by room bulls, sent prices up an additional 5@10 points. Shorts covered with freedom, being sent in by firmer cables than expected from all outside markets and fears of a smaller Brazilian crop than calculated upon. During our holiday interval Havre advanced ½@¾f. Hamburg ¼ pfg, Rio 75 reis, and Santos 200 reis. Total Brazilian receipts for the past four days were limited to 97,000 bags. The American warehouse movement was fully as large as anticipated, and this, too, had weight in stimulating new buying. At the close the market was steady in tone, with prices net 5@10 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	...	...	...	5.40@5.50
December	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
January	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.45@5.50
February	...	...	...	5.50@5.55
March	5.55	5.65	5.55	5.55@5.60
April	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
May	5.60	5.70	5.60	5.65@5.70
June	...	...	...	5.70@5.75
July	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
August	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
September	5.80	5.90	5.80	5.85@5.90
October	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.95

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee market firm; good average Santos, 7$800; receipts, 25,000 bags; stock, 731,000 bags. Hamburg coffee market opened ¼ pfennig above Monday's close; at 2:30 P. M. net ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 19,000 bags. Havre coffee market opened unchanged to ¼f. above Monday's close; at 12 M. ¼f. higher; at 3 P. M. ¼f. higher; closed ½@¾f. net higher; total sales, 27,000 bags. January, 37.00; February, 37.25; March, 37.50; April, 37.50; May, 37.75; June, 38.00; July, 38.00; August, 38.50; September, 38.75; October, 38.75; November, 36.50; December, 36.75. Rio coffee market barely steady; No. 7 Rio, 8$650; exchange, 7 1-16d; receipts, 12,000 bags (uncertain.) cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 292,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23.50; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $21.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, $16; lake copper ingot, $17, tin, $29.90; exchange, lead, $4.02½; spelter, $4.17½. Brokers' price for lead, $4.02½, and for spelter, $4.17½.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.25, and in bulk, $6.75; Philadelphia, barrels $9.20, and in bulk, $6.70; refined cases, New York, $10.50; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10.50; deodorized, $15; Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, tanks, 21@22c; prime Summer yellow, 27c; off Summer yellow, 26c; butter grades, 29c; prime white, 30c; prime Winter yellow, 31c. linseed, American, raw, 40@47c; American, boiled, 48@49c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; lard oil, 43@45c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.05; do., oil bbls, $4.12½; spirits of turpentine, 50¾@51c; resin, common and good, strained, $1.25@1.30; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55@$1.60; H, $1.55; I, $1.70; K, $1.80; M, $2.20@$2.25; N, $2.95; W G, $3.50; W W, $4.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 8.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Resin, unchanged. Crude turpentine, 150 and 280. Tar, 130.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 8.—Spirits of turpentine, 47¼c. Resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.—Turpentine, unchanged. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, $4.50@$6; oxen and stags, $3.10@$4.90; bulls, $2.80@$4.30; choice fat do., $4.50; cows, $1.70@$4; veals, $4.50@$8.50; tops, $8.75; grassers, $2.75@$3.25; city dressed veal, 9@12½c per lb; sheep, $2.50@$4.25; lambs, $5@$5.50; choice and extra, $5.60@$5.75; Canadian lambs, $5.25@$5.50; culls, $4; hogs, $4.90@$4.75.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Supreme Court of the United States:

395—Spanish smack Paquete Habana, &c., appellant, vs. the United States, and

396—Spanish schooner Lola, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.—Argument continued by J. Parker Kirlin for the appellants, by Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the appellee, and concluded by J. Parker Kirlin for the appellants.

248—William Crawford, appellant, vs. William L. Hubbell, Treasurer of Adams Express Company.—Argument commenced by Frederic R. Kellogg for the appellant, and continued by Charles Steele for the appellee.

Call for Thursday: 248, 220, 186, 232, 268, 43, 26, 4, 6, 48.

Calendars for Thursday, Nov. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motion.

29—Belden vs. Wilkinson.	38—German Nat. Bank of Little Rock vs. Geer.
30—Daly vs. Staten Island Elec. Railway.	39—Fries vs. Merck.
32—Ahr vs. Marx.	40—Meccia vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
34—Welch vs. Met. St. Ry.	41—Goddard vs. Amer. Queen.
36—Kraft vs. Rice.	43—Fox vs. Ireland.
16—Wise vs. Scannell.	44—Gennerich vs. Voight
37—Tanenbaum vs. Rosenthal.	47—Kelly vs. Supreme Council, C. M. B. A.
	49—Bedlow vs. Stillwell.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

24—Carey vs. Roosevelt.	37—Erie R. R. vs. Ferryboat St. Louis.
31—Allen vs. The Tug Florence.	38—Met. St. Ry. vs. Gumby.
32—Stern vs. U. S.	39—U. S. vs. Eschwege.
33—Herwitz vs. same.	40—Eschwege vs. U. S.
36—Huntington Dry Pulverizer Co. vs. New-ell Mill Co.	41—Schiff vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Equity.	
9—Fuller vs. Huff.	55—Same vs. Int. Co.
20—Thappoli vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md.	63—Same vs. Am. Unhairing Co.
54—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Mischke.	70—Middletown Nat. Bk. vs. Toledo & Ann Arbor Railway.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 43, Post Office Building.

Jury calendar.	
133—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry.	128—Fairbanks vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
124—Williams vs. Leland.	9—Lanier vs. Rowell.
136—Whelen vs. Man. Ry.	68—Sanbol vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

In admiralty.	
110—Wrightman vs. Coro & La Villa R. R.	126—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. vs. Ferryboat Chicago.
164—In re Three Bros.	145—Fregattiren vs. Tug H. A. Crawford.
200—Jacobson vs. John Rankin.	149—Howard vs. Tug Brinton.
201—Williamson vs. Tug W. J. McCaldin.	150—Int. Dredging Co. vs. S. S. Langford.
121—Atlas SS. Co. vs. Columbia Land Co.	132—McWilliams vs. Scow No. 6.
61—Alsen's Portland Cement Works vs. Canalboat Carrie Stewart.	114—Starin vs. Schooner William Voorhees.
33—Fenner vs. Tug De V. Powell.	154—Newport News S. B. Co. vs. Barge F. A. Georger.
99—Dunlop vs. Ocean Trans. Co.	140—Rogers vs. Schooner Laura.
102 to 105—Holman vs. Silo.	171—Grant vs. Gurney.
143—Same vs. Lindo.	175—Sutcliffe vs. Seligman.
137—Osterhoudt vs. Tug Italian.	178—Brown & Fleming vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
155—McSpirit vs. SS. Hillbrook.	185—Baker vs. Tug Philip Hoffman.
163—Ellison vs. Tug Mutual.	177—McConnell vs. Marine Ins. Co.
25—Parsons vs. Patterson.	176—Tucker vs. Gallagher.
179—Mattherson vs. Vicini.	197—Gusperte vs. SS. Buena Ventura.
190 to 194—Int. Nav. Co. vs. B. & F. Marine Ins. Co.	199—Central R. R. of N. J. vs. Tug W. B. Flint.
195—Barney Dump Boat Co. vs. SS. St. Louis.	181—Clyde vs. Kainer & Co.
198—Goddard vs. Ship Cornet.	182—Int. Nav. Co. vs. B. & F. Marine Ins. Co.
120—Dearbury vs. SS. Friesland.	183—Same vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
1—De Farconet vs. Western Ins. Co.	88—Conway vs. Tug Samson.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Potter vs. Wilbur.	30—Same vs. Collins.
2—Wright vs. Quigley.	31—Ferrara vs. same.
3—People, &c., vs. Allen.	32—Same vs. L'Araldo Italiano Pub. Co.
4—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. Mills.	33—Hascall vs. Ramsfelder.
5—La Fetra vs. Cohen.	34—Stavros vs. Keating.
6—Von Seggern vs. Schmalz Cigar M. Co.	35—Episcopo vs. Mayor, &c.
7—Steinhardt vs. Long Island City.	36—Matter of Journal Pub. Club.
8—Matter of Barsotti.	37—Latham vs. Bach.
9—Birgham vs. Zalss.	38—Cammann vs. Ketcham.
10—Kissam vs. Corbit.	39—Matter of Hoffman.
11—Sibell vs. Viele.	40—People, &c., vs. Koerner.
12—Weid vs. Capel.	41—Man. Ry. vs. Barker.
13—Daly vs. Wolaneck.	42—Hackett vs. Columbia Loan Co.
14—Met. Trust Co. vs. Poynton.	43—Allworth vs. Flynn.
15—Lane vs. McGuckin.	44—Titus vs. Titus.
16—Brown vs. Cowles.	45—Lindau vs. Gutlohn.
17—Lignanti vs. Lignanti.	46—Matter of Mt. Morris Real Estate Assn.
18—Fichter

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National Bank of Commerce
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Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
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Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway

Colonial Trust Company
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ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'y

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad

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FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a genera Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.
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Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate.
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WALTER G. NEWMAN, President.

Union Copper Mining Company.

80 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. BUTLER, Treasurer.

New York, Nov. 8th, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the

UNION COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The following letter is the fac-simile of one received from Mr. Earle C. Bacon, E. M., without any solicitation on my part whatsoever. I publish this letter for the benefit of the stockholders of the Union Copper Mining Company, so they can see for themselves what a disinterested party has to say about the Union Copper Mining Company's Mines at Gold Hill, North Carolina, as he sees them to-day. The assay of the first car load of ore shipped to market from our *new shaft* Number Seven I publish also. This car was sold to the American Metal Company, Limited, of New York, on Dr. A. R. Ledoux's assay, as is the case with all ore shipped to market from the nine other shafts, including the silver shaft, Number Ten. This vein is seven feet wide, length measured fully one mile, depth not yet reached, vein widening and ore improving in quality and quantity as we go down. The average assay of this shaft is over 12% copper, three ounces silver, and 5-100 ounces of gold to the ton.

Very respectfully,

W. G. Newman President.

EARLE C. BACON, ENGINEER,
HOISTING, CRUSHING & MINING MACHINERY.
WORKS:
PACIFIC IRON WORKS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
FARREL FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO., ANSONIA, CONN.
CANADIAN WORKS: SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

TELEPHONE: 3447 CORTLANDT.
CABLE ADDRESS: CUSTODIAN, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK OFFICE:
HAVEMEYER BUILDING,
CORTLANDT AND CHURCH STREETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2nd, 1899.

Mr. Walter G. Newman, Presd't.

Union Copper Mining Co.,

#80 Broadway, City.

My dear Sir:

I have just returned this P. M. from a trip to your Mines, at Gold Hill, N.C., and although I went there (as you know) to attend to and look over some of the Plant, also Concentrating Works; I cannot refrain from writing you, and expressing my opinion, and impression formed, after going over the property carefully, spending two days there.

The property is most admirably located, in fact an ideal location, for carrying on economically, Mining operations in connection with the working of the Property, both in the way of handling, and disposing of the material, and the general arrangements of all the Shafts (10 in number), is the best I have ever seen.

The means of R. R. transportation could not be better, and very few properties, of the many I have visited and engineered, have anything like as good facilities, as your R.R. coming direct to the Mines, and of the very best construction throughout.

The various Mine Shafts are all thoroughly equipped, each having a perfect and complete outfit, with necessary Buildings, and appurtenances, and in fact every individual Shaft with its equipment, impressed me very forcibly, as being a Mine within itself.

The Shafts are all admirably timbered, with proper ladder-ways, and every appliance necessary, each outfit complete and first class in every detail, and all the Plant in connection with same, has been laid out with much skill, and excellent judgment.

The Power and Electric Lighting Plant, are of the very best, as are also the Machine and Blacksmith Shops, Saw Mill, Air Compressing Plant for supplying the Air Drills, Assaying Office with its outfit, and Water Supply from the 15 Acre Pond, with its first class Dam.

All of the Buildings, such as Office, Store, Dwelling Houses, Hotel, &c., have been put up, it seems to me, in excellent locations, and of a permanent character, and not of a temporary one, as in some cases are done.

The work which you have accomplished, in the past few months, is marvelous to me, and all so well done, and I have (am frank to say) never seen better, or so much in the same space of time, or anything bordering on to it.

I looked over very carefully, the Building for Concentrating Plant, and the construction is of the very best, with Oak Timbers throughout, and although I have put up many, I never saw a better one; none can boast of better, and very few as good.

I was very much impressed with the permanent character of the entire place, in every detail, the thorough manner in which all had been done, and the general layout for economical work.

As to the character of the Ore, the extent of the Ore Body, too much cannot be said. I went over this very carefully also, and the Ore is of the very best quality, and I firmly believe in unlimited quantity, and that (when say), even three of the Shafts, #3 Pump Shaft, #4 Big Cut Shaft, and #7 Shaft, (although now yielding excellent results) have been sunk deeper, and additional ground blocked out, that you will have a Mine second to none, in quantity or quality of output, and only limited in quantity by your underground work. That the Ore, of best quality, is there in abundance, there is no doubt whatever, and within your power to bring your output up to 1000 Tons or more per day, as the ground is developed, and within a very short time, with the work progressing, as I left it.

Besides the Three specially fine Shafts mentioned, and the others, I must certainly say to you, in reference to "Silver Shaft" #10, that it is, in itself, (if you will excuse the word) a "Bonanza"; of this I am absolutely certain, the Ore being of wonderful richness, and I firmly believe this shaft will continue better and better, and although now good, will be a very rich producer, as there is everything to show this to be the case, and any Company might well be proud of this Shaft alone, had they no other.

I have no hesitation in saying that your property is fully capable of yielding a very large output for years to come; in fact is practically inexhaustible.

That this Copper Property is capable of, and will be one of the world's largest producers, I have no reason to doubt, and that the future working of the property in the manner, and on the scale now being done and intended, will fully substantiate all that I have herein stated.

I therefore take pleasure in writing you frankly, my opinion and impressions, after my visit.

Very sincerely yours,

Earle C. Bacon.

LEDOUX & COMPANY. METALLURGISTS. ASSAYERS. NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 1st, 1899.

Return of 41860 lbs. of O R E,
weighed for MESSRS. LEDOUX & CO.,
Marked UNION COPPER MINING COMPANY, N. Y.
Ex. CAR # 14576.

2400	lbs.	2250	lbs.
2000	"	2200	"
2035	"	2210	"
1985	"	2285	"
1810	"	2240	"
2560	"	2185	"
2235	"	2040	"
2270	"	1925	"
2240	"	2425	"
2565	"		
		19769	"
22100	"	22100	"
		41860	" NET.

41860 lbs.

Weighed by P. Thompson, Sworn Weigher.

LEDOUX & COMPANY,
ENGINEERS, METALLURGISTS AND ASSAYERS,
99 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY.

No. 52401. New York, Nov. 6th, 1899.

The Sample of COPPER - O R E,
From 41860 lbs., ex CARS ORIG. 3689-TRANS: 14576,
Marked Union Copper Mining Co.,
and drawn by us for assay contains:

Moisture @ 212° F.	Four 97/100 per cent.	(4.97%)
AFTER DRYING CONTAINS:		
Copper by Electrolytic Assay	Thirteen 12/100 " "	(13.12%)
Silver	Two 80/100 ozs. per ton of 2000 lbs.	(2.80 ozs.)
Gold	0.08/100 " " " " "	(0.08 ozs.)

To Union Copper Mining Co., 80 B'way, New York.

Your Ob't Serv'ts, Ledoux & Co.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
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Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
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TIRE PLANTS PURCHASED.

As the result of negotiations which have been under way for some time the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company yesterday acquired a controlling interest in the stocks of the Hartford Rubber Works Company, the Peoria Rubber and Manufacturing Company, and the Indianapolis Rubber Company, as well as the rubber manufacturing plant of the Indiana Bicycle Company. The acquisition of these plants, in addition to those already owned by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, gives that company the foremost place among tire-manufacturing companies in the United States, and will, it is thought, considerably increase the profits of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. The plants purchased yesterday were the property of the American Bicycle Company, and the transfer will prove of advantage to both companies. The American Bicycle Company, which was said to be in need of more working capital, will, in exchange for its rubber factories, receive a substantial sum, which will probably prove of more advantage than the ownership of its own tire-manufacturing plants. The companies now controlled by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company manufacture not only rubber tires, but also all other bicycle parts made of rubber.

With the several companies purchased there passes to the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company the control of about one hundred patents on rubber tires and other rubber bicycle parts. This is of particular importance, in view of the fact that, as a result of the purchase, much expensive and embarrassing patent litigation will be avoided.

Charles R. Flint said yesterday that it is not the purpose of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company to raise the price of tires, but, on the contrary, to reduce the price, at least in some cases, the economies resulting from consolidation making reductions possible.

DEBARRING TRUST COMPANIES.

A story current in Wall Street that the action of the Clearing House Committee in placing trust companies clearing through members of the association on the same footing as non-member banks was due to an application of the Bankers' Trust Company to have the privilege of clearing through the National Bank of the Republic was denied yesterday by President F. D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank, who is a member of the Clearing House Committee. "The story," he said, "comes of the coincidence that the Bankers' Trust Company's application was before us when the new rules were passed. But we had taken up the subject of trust companies which clear through members of the association, and had decided on the rules before the application was received. We certainly did not pass the rules because one of the new trust companies applied for clearing privileges."

Capt. George W. Ely, President of the Bankers' Trust Company, said: "Our failure to obtain clearing privileges will not interfere with the business of the Bankers' Trust Company. It was immaterial to us whether we cleared or not. In making the application we simply followed custom. We have all the business we expected, and it is increasing every day. I desire to say that I am convinced that the Clearing House Committee in deciding on the new rules did not discriminate against us."

The trust companies affected by the new rules are a unit in recognizing that the rules are necessary and will follow them strictly. When they are well in operation the Clearing House Committee will suggest that the trust companies that have clearing privileges place themselves on the standard of the banks by creating a reserve fund. This will probably be 10 per cent. of the book liabilities, and will be accumulated by setting aside 1 per cent. per month for ten months.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
New York, October 16, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of this company, will be held at the company's office, No. 36 Wall Street, New York City, at 2 P. M. on MONDAY, November 20, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on Tuesday, October 31, until 10 A. M. on Tuesday, November 21st next.
J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

28th & 29th Streets Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, November 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
E. K. LYNCH, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DIVIDENDS.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York, on November 11th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen November 27th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

NORTH STAR MINES COMPANY,
18 Wall St.,
New York, Nov. 8, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.
A dividend of ($50,000) of twenty cents per share of the capital stock of the North Star Mines Company has this day been declared, payable Nov. 20, to stockholders of record Nov. 15.
W. D. PAGAN, Secretary.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, Oct. 31, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of taxes, payable November 10th. Transfer books closed until November 11th.
R. L. EDWARDS, Prest.

DIVIDENDS.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company.
Hoboken, New Jersey, November 8th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable December 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 22nd, 1899. The transfer books will close November 22nd, 1899, at 3 P. M. and reopen December 2nd, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING CO.
18 Broadway, New York, Nov. 8, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 90.
The trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on its capital stock, payable November 20, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from November 10th to 20th. WM. H. POWER, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1899.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 10, 1899, to the morning of Dec. 4, 1899. W. L. HUBBELL, Treas.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the
American Express Company,
65 BROADWAY.
New York, Nov. 6th, 1899.
RESOLVED, that a dividend of three dollars ($3.00) per share be and is hereby declared upon the shares of the Company, payable at the Office of the Treasurer of the Company, in the City of New York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1900, to shareholders thereof as their names may appear upon its books at the close of business, November 30, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF SAMUEL SACHS & CO., 35 AND 37 East Tenth St., importers of furs and skins, and composed of Louis and Samuel Sachs, will be dissolved by mutual consent December 1st, 1899. Louis Sachs will continue the business under the firm name of L. SACHS, formerly L. SACHS & BROTHER, at 113 and 115 Mercer Street, N. Y. City, and SAMUEL SACHS will continue under the firm name of SAMUEL SACHS & CO., at 35 and 37 East Tenth Street. All bills due and receivable will be settled by Messrs. SAMUEL SACHS & CO.

1,000,000 Feet of Timber for Cramps.
VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 8.—The bark Katie F. Troop is loading 1,000,000 feet of specially selected timber here for the Cramps of Philadelphia. It is to be used to build ships.

Puerto Rican Mail Contract Relet.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Postmaster General has renewed the existing contract with the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company for carrying the mails three times a month for the year ending June 30, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 8	686,124
To date this year	144,886,340
Corresponding date last year	91,326,770

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 8	$2,486,500
To date this year	$754,031,970
Corresponding date last year	$101,866,400

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@12 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Erie 2d pf.	½
Am. Linseed	⅝	Evans. & T. H.	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	1¾	Int. Paper	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅜	Nat. Biscuit	1½
B., R. & P.	1	Nat. Steel	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	2½	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅝	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Peoria & East.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Col. Southern	½	Reading	¾
Col. South. 1st pf.	⅝	Republic Steel	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	1¼
Delaware & Hudson	¾	Rio Grande W. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	¾	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Manhattan Con.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Am. Tobacco	⅜	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Atl., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Nat. Starch	1
Anaconda Copper	1½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	¾
B'klyn Rapid Transit	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Canada South	¾	P. & W. pf., t. r.	½
Chi. Cons. Tract	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅞	Standard R. & T.	1⅝
Del., Lack. & West.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Third Avenue	1½
Federal Steel	⅝	Union Bag & Paper	½
Federal Steel pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather	⅜
General Electric	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	¾	West. Union Tel.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Illinois Central	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	2½	San. A. & A. P. 4s.	1
K. & D. M. 1st	4	Wabash 1st	1
Manhattan 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Iowa Central 1st	1⅜	Ore. Ry. & Nav. 6s.	4
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	1⅛	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅜
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Traders who bought stocks at the beginning of the week on anticipations of inspiriting election news were free sellers at the opening of yesterday's market. On this account security market values generally showed less buoyancy than Wall Street had counted upon, for election returns were well up to what had been forecast. Such unloading of stocks as took place at the opening of the market exerted influence, however, but a little while, there being disclosed large buying orders in most of the standard stocks for the account apparently of interests among the strongest in the financial world.

Houses with foreign connections were active and it was freely stated by such brokers that European sentiment as to American securities is materially helped by the election's proof that free silver is done for.

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Leather Trust stock cut up some more capers Opening at 40, it dropped a dozen points, but after selling at 28, it did rally to 31, leaving thus a net change for the day of 9 points—a decline equal to only about 50 per cent. more than the stock was selling for a month or so ago. Wall Street students of the curious hints which have been put out as a financial readjustment plan for the Leather Trust are beginning to find the involved problems a little difficult. Between the plan and the Stock Exchange tape, the latter is much the easier to understand.

Up to the close of business yesterday the Governors of the Stock Exchange had not announced any steps toward investigating Leather Trust stock performances—which might indicate that the Governors of the Stock Exchange are inclined to be leisurely.

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Money market conditions improve substantially. Funds on time show increased abundance at rates from one-half to 1 per cent. below the range of a week ago. Commercial paper in considerable volume was taken by Wall Street banks yesterday at 5 per cent. for four months. Money on call was quoted on the Stock Exchange as high as 12 per cent., but relatively small transactions took place at that figure, and while a rate as low as 6 per cent was also quoted, most of the day's business was at from 7 to 8 per cent. Bankers, as a rule, are talking with more than recent confidence of the close approach of easier rates in every money market department. Such development is all that Wall Street confidence waits upon.

MONEY COMING THIS WAY.

It is the opinion of the leading bank Presidents of the city, as expressed by them yesterday, not only that very shortly the return flow of money from the interior will begin in good volume, but that in the interim little or no money will go out from here, and that the city banks will more than hold their own. Perhaps the situation can best be summed up in these words of one of the Presidents:

"While we may yet send some little money to the South and West, the amount will not be nearly so appreciable as in times past, and it will certainly be offset by the return flow from various sources and by the arrival of gold from Australia and California. This inflow will of course not be enormous at the outset, but it will be the initial setting in of the tide in our favor, and will grow greater in volume each week.

"At present there is very little demand for money from the West or South, and as a consequence little is going there. Indeed, it is a fact that in some sections of the Southwest the banks have so much money that they are lending it to New York banks, who are in turn lending it out here. But that cannot continue for long, as the New York banks will soon have plenty of available money.

"Certainly, you can safely say that there will be a gain to the city banks this week over and above any loss they may suffer by shipment elsewhere, for more money is coming in than will go out, and as a consequence the surplus reserve will be in a much better position.

MANHATTAN FOR A YEAR.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the Manhattan Railway Company these Directors were re-elected: George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Samuel Sloan, R. M. Gallaway, Edwin Gould, Thomas T. Eckert, Marcellus Hartley, Donald Mackay, G. P. Morosini, Howard Gould, Warren B. Smith, John T. Terry, and Alfred Skitt. The board re-elected the company's officers as follows: President—George J. Gould; Vice President—Alfred Skitt; Secretary and Treasurer—D. W. McWilliams.

There was no opposition by the stock-

holders to the adoption of this annual report of the company:

Surplus balance profit and loss account Sept. 30, 1898		$4,401,207.60
Year ended Sept. 30, 1899—		
Gross earnings	$9,325,111.31	
Operating expenses	5,286,182.01	
Net earnings	$4,036,929.30	
Interest on bonds	$1,880,680.92	
Taxes	827,608.36	
	2,717,289.28	
Net income		1,321,640.02
Total		$5,722,847.62
Dividends—		
2 per cent. on $30,000,000 capital stock	$600,000	
2 per cent. on $48,000,000 capital stock	960,000	
		1,560,000.00
Surplus balance profit and loss account Sept. 30, 1899		$4,162,847.62

Operating expenses, per cent., excluding all taxes, 56.69; operating expenses, per cent., including all taxes, 65.56; number of passengers carried, 177,204,558.

This report, compared with that of 1898, shows an increase in dividends of $360,000, because the company paid dividends of 2 per cent. on $30,000,000 and on $48,000,000, the increased capital arising from the $18,000,000 issue of stock to provide for electrical equipment and to extinguish floating debt and furnish betterments. A result of this is to show an apparent shrinkage of surplus to the amount of $228,390. The dividends were, however, earned in the sense that the greater part of the $18,000,000 derived from the sale of the extra issue of stock has on good security been put out at the best loan rates in Wall Street, and the accumulations from this source will in time adjust the accounts to a proper showing of prosperity. The report on passengers carried, 177,204,558, shows a falling off and is attributed to the competition of the surface roads. The figures in 1898 were 179,728,356, in 1897 183,184,641, in 1896 182,437,244, and in 1895 188,072,645.

At the stockholders' meeting George J. Gould, Russell Sage, and R. M. Gallaway had proxies for 363,000 shares. About 8,000 shares were voted by fifteen other stockholders. Of the meeting and the affairs of the company Russell Sage said: "No interest connected with William C. Whitney had a voice at the meeting. I have stated time and again that Mr. Whitney had no investment interest, if any, in Manhattan. Before the election I told Mr. Gould that it would be impolitic, in view of the satisfactory condition of the company and the progress making in changing the motive power to make any change in the directorate or the officers. He concurred in my views. The meeting was entirely harmonious. The subject of electric traction was not brought up formally, but it was discussed between individual stockholders, and full satisfaction was expressed at what has been done and in the plans which are being carried out. No matter what the stock market thinks of our report for the year, we have every reason to be satisfied with the system and its finances."

DEVELOPMENTS PENDING.

Wall Street learns that important developments in connection with Northern Pacific may be announced very shortly. It was yesterday reported that the Weyerhauser syndicate has contracted with the railway company for a million acres of pine land at $6.50 per acre. Vice President Lamont refused to talk of the matter, though he did not deny the report.

President Mellen of the road is expected in the city next week, when a definite statement on the matter may be expected.

It is also said, in connection with the affairs of the company, that Northern Pacific will take up before Jan. 1 all outstanding sixes, to be paid for with funds from the receiver of the old company.

COLORADO SOUTHERN.

One of the strongest low-priced stocks on the list yesterday was Colorado Southern common, which, after a period of inactivity, has sprung into considerable favor. The buying was of the same excellent character noticed for some days past, apparently coming from interests closely identified with the property, as well as from substantial commission houses. Indications are that the company will show for the year something like $400,000 applicable to dividends, and this amount may be somewhat increased. In addition to receiving the benefits of the general good business in its territory, the company has made a number of advantageous connections; one with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and another on the Southern Division. Colorado Southern common sold higher than at present earlier in the year, when the company's prospects were not nearly so favorable as now.

BOSTON AND ALBANY'S QUARTER

The quarterly report of the Boston and Albany, issued yesterday, was of special interest because of the pending negotiations as to the control of the road by the New York Central.

The gross earnings for the quarter, ending Sept. 30, were $2,618,000—an increase over the same period in 1898 of $248,000. Operating expenses, however, for the quarter totaled $1,805,000, an increase of $260,000, which left net earnings for the three months of $813,000, or $11,000 less than for the three months last year.

WILL WORK IN HARMONY.

It is stated that the National Tin Plate Company, which has just been incorporated in West Virginia, will not be in opposition to the American Tin Plate Company, as the earlier reports had suggested. Instead, it is said the new company hopes to interest the American Company in a new process for making tin plate, which it is claimed will reduce the cost considerably. Only harmonious relations between the companies are predicted.

MORE EQUIPMENT ORDERED.

As one more of the many evidences of railway prosperity, the order just placed by the Pennsylvania Railway for additional equipment is significant. Only a few days ago it was announced that the Pennsylvania had placed a large order for cars, and now it is announced that the company has given another order for 700 freight cars of 100,000 pounds capacity each.

In addition it is stated that 150 locomotives are to be built for the same road. Sixty of these are for the Western lines and ninety for the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie.

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST.

Wall Street takes it as a good evidence of the activity of the Western roads that the Chicago Great Western Railway Company has been obliged, by reason of increased business, to buy twenty acres of ground adjoining its Forty-eighth Street yard in Chicago in order to double the size of the yard.

Bid railroad men point out that this is but one of the few signs of the great commercial and railroad activity of the West.

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE.

The Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company met yesterday at the company's offices in this city. The officers of the company at the conclusion of the meeting refused to give out any information as to what business was transacted.

It was reported on the Street during the day that the Waukegan plant of the company, recently burned, will be rebuilt and enlarged at a cost of $1,500,000.

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The New York Stock Exchange yesterday admitted to the regular list $664,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1934 for $1,000 each, Nos. 2,003 to 2,666 inclusive, of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, making the total amount listed to date $2,444,000, Nos. 223 to 2,666 inclusive. Other bonds issued under this mortgage and admitted to the list, viz., $4,056,000, Nos. 1 to 222 inclusive and Nos. 2,667 to 6,500 inclusive, for $1,000 each, bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The reduction in the rate of interest is printed upon the bonds and coupons.

AS TO THE GAS WAR.

The Street was yesterday again fairly deluged with all kinds and conditions of reports respecting the local gas war and the prospects of a settlement. It was said that two of the companies were quite willing to have a settlement, but that the third was not.

As a matter of fact, inquiry revealed that there was nothing new in the situation, so far as the officials of the several companies professed to know, and that a settlement seems to be as far off as ever.

UNION COPPER.

President Walter G. Newman of the Union Copper Mining Company has issued to the stockholders of the company a statement of the condition of the company's property, together with a report of the results obtained from some of the ore taken from the Union Copper mines. The statement is to the effect that the company's property is in excellent condition, and that the outlook is excellent.

Mr. Newman said yesterday that A. R. Ledoux of Ledoux & Co. is acting as consulting engineer of the Union Copper Mining Company, a position he accepted after the visit he recently made to the mine of the company, situated at Gold Hill, N. C. It is understood that Mr. Ledoux is preparing an exhaustive report on the Union Copper Company's property, but this has not yet been completed.

The reports from the mines continue to indicate the presence of remarkably rich and very extensive bodies of ore on the property, and it is said that the actual results obtained are fully equal to the predictions made by the friends of the company.

EXTRA DIVIDEND DECLARED.

At a meeting held yesterday the liquidating Trustees of the Standard Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. and an extra dividend of 7 per cent., payable Dec. 15.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK WON.

In Tuesday's issue of THE TIMES it was stated that the receiver of the Elmira National Bank, Charles F. Gale, had obtained a verdict of $15,000 and interest from May 5, 1893, against the Chase National Bank of this city. THE TIMES's informant was in error, as the verdict rendered by a jury before Judge Townsend, in the United States District Circuit Court, was in favor of the Chase National Bank. Reed, Simpson, Thatcher & Barnum were attorneys for the Chase National Bank.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Vote of the stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston to increase the capital stock by 3,920 shares, making the total number of shares 43,120.

Pennsylvania Railroad, in addition to other new equipment, to have 150 locomotives built, 60 for the Western lines and 90 for the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie.

Report of the London Board of Trade showing that for the ten months to Nov. 1 exports from the United Kingdom increased £25,458,041 and imports £16,886,357.

Meeting of the executives of the Chicago-St. Paul lines in Chicago to adjust if possible the passenger rate differentials in the Northwest, and make an effort to have all the lines join the Western Passenger Association.

Surplus of $709.09 shown by Boston and Albany for the quarter ended Sept. 30, a decrease of $11,422 as compared with the like period in 1898.

Announcement by the Reynolds Tobacco Company of Bristol, Va., of the completion of its new plant, and statement that its capacity is now 2,000,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 7 per cent. by the Standard Oil Company, in addition to the regular quarterly 3 per cent.

Decrease of $2,944,675 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $2,796,260 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Purchase by the Chicago Great Western Railway of twenty acres adjoining the Forty-eighth Street yard in Chicago in order to double the size of the yard.

Output of anthracite coal production for October officially placed at 4,900,000 tons, against about 4,765,000 tons for the same month last year.

According to Indianapolis advices, eastbound freight business is averaging well with several weeks past. The shipments of grain last week were not as heavy as in the week preceding, while shipments of grain products and miscellaneous freights, such as hides, hay, lumber, and produce, increased.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 6@12 per cent., closing at 12 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $286,407,799; balance, $6,414,690; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $306,114.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.83¼ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅝@$4.82¾; demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾; cables, $4.87⅜@$4.87½. Commercial bills were $4.82 @$4.82¾.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ and 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅜ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@18c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50@$1.75 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off over $200; selling, par over $200. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—American securities advanced at the opening and remained steady all day. Business was rather restricted. The final tone was steady.

Consols for money, 103⅞; for the account, 104¼; Canadian Pacific, 98¼; Erie, 13¾; Erie first preferred, 39¾; Illinois Central, 118½; Union Pasific preferred, 79; St. Paul common, 130½; New York Central, 142; Pennsylvania, 68½; Reading, 11; Northern Pacific preferred, 79; Atchison, 23⅜; Louisville, 89¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅜; Anaconda, 9⅜.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

Bar gold, 77s 10½. Gold Premiums—Buenos Ayres, 138.20; Madrid, 25.47; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 6.67.

Bar silver steady at 26 15-16d per ounce. Spanish 4s, 64¼.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—There was a general recovery of prices on the Bourse to-day, which was encouraged by the lesser probability of a rise in the bank rate and accentuated by the more favorable war news. Kafirs made a good advance and were actively bought on English account, affecting the whole list. Internationals were in good demand in sympathy with the sharp rise in Spanish fours. Rio Tintos started well, but lost the advance later on the easy tone of copper. Mozambiques were especially strong. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 25c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24½c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 65.35.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The rate of private discount was one-eighth harder to-day, therefore prices on the Boerse opened hesitatingly on apprehensions of further stiffening of money. Later they became firmer on receipt of the news of the agreement between Germany and Great Britain in regard to Samoa. Spanish fours were good on favorable advices from Paris. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were maintained. Locals were weak, but closed better. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¼ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 8.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were favorably influenced by the news received from South Africa, and the announcement of the Anglo-German agreement in the matter of Samoa. Portuguese and Mexicans were harder. Americans were firm. Locals fluctuated.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

Amalgamated C.	87
American Biscuit bonds	109
American Hide	37½
American Hide pf.	81½
Arizona Lead	10
Bay State Gas	2⅞
Binghamton Gas 5s	96
British Columbia Copper	10
Flemington C. & C.	30½
Fern. Coal Co.	72
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf.	15
Marshall Mill	65
New York Biscuit bonds	111
National Tube	45½
New Amsterdam Gas	29½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	20½
Tennessee Copper	15½
Whipsaw Copper	12½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities prices were irregular. Early in the day the market showed strength, and several prominent stocks opened above Monday's closing figures, but during the afternoon, in sympathy with prices in the Stock Exchange market, many stocks declined from the early figures. Only in a few cases, however, did the day's transactions bring about net losses of any importance. On the other hand, much improvement was apparent in several stocks, among them one or two that of late have had a very poor market. Trading was fairly active in some of the more prominent issues, while a number of sales were made in stocks that recently have been very dull. The total of the day's transactions, however, was very much below that of the more active days of last week.

RUBBER GOODS was active, and prices in both issues of the stock ended the day with a net advance. Trading in the common stock amounted to about 1,000 shares, and on these sales the stock sold up to 31, and closed at 30⅜ bid, a net gain of seven-eighths of 1 point. The preferred stock reached 84, and closed with a fractional net gain at 83¼ bid. The bulk of all the stock sold on the recent advance in the Rubber Goods stocks came from one house, and it was supposed that some one closely connected with the company was disposing of his holdings. These sales have several times during the recent advance caused reactions, but the selling seemed to be without significance, as the stock was well taken—in great part, seemingly, by insiders.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened at 87, and at one time the bid advanced beyond this figure, but when the market declined in the afternoon, Amalgamated Copper went off about 1 point. The last sale was made at 86¾, and it closed at 86⅝ bid, a net loss of three-eighths of 1 point. Yesterday's trading in Amalgamated Copper amounted to only a few hundred shares. Recent advances in this stock seemed much the result of manipulation, and the prices established in this way were not easily maintained.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE, traded in to the extent of about 300 shares, sold up to 78⅝, and closed at 77 bid, a net gain of 3 points. On the advance which has occurred in the stock during the last few days, relatively little stock has been met, which seems to indicate that the bulk of the stock is very firmly held. At the close yesterday no stock was offered within 2 or 3 points of the closing bid.

ELECTRIC BOAT common sold at 21, and closed at 21 bid, a gain of 2 points. The stock was held at the close at 25, and although 21 was the best bid for full lots, small lots of Electric Boat were in demand much above this figure. The recent trial of the Holland submarine torpedo boat, which is said to have proved most successful, brought about yesterday demand for the stock of the Electric Boat Company. It is now thought probable that the Government will order one or more submarine boats from the Electric Boat Company.

STANDARD OIL advanced 6 points on the announcement of a dividend of 10 per cent. The stock closed at 472½ bid, against 466½ bid on Monday, and it was traded in to the extent of about 300 shares.

BAY STATE GAS was active, but weak. It opened at 2, and sold off to 1¾. It closed at 1¾ bid, a decline of one-eighth of 1 point from Monday's closing bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	29½	30¼
New Amsterdam pf.	55	57
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96½	97

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	37¼	38¼
American Agricul. Chem. pf.	78½	79½
American Bicycle	26½	..
American Bicycle pf	65½	..
American Bicycle bonds	90	92
American Hide & Leather	36½	36¾
American Hide & Leather pf.	81½	82
American Woolen Goods	25¾	26¼
American Woolen Goods pf.	81½	82
American Writing Paper 5s	87	89
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	13	13¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	39½	39⅞
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	5
Electric Boat	21	25
Electric Boat pf.	..	42
Havana Commercial	24	25½
Havana Commercial pf.	63¾	64¼
International Pump	20½	21½
International Pump pf.	70½	72
National Gramophone, ex div.	77	80
National Salt	44	45
National Salt pf.	76	78½
National Tube	45	46
National Tube pf	97	98
Otis Elevator	29¼	30½
Otis Elevator pf	92	..
Pittsburg Coal subs.	100	102
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95⅞	97¼
Rubber Goods Mfg	30⅜	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	83¼	84½
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	130	137
Sloss-Sheffield	36	40
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	77	78½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	472½	474
Union Steel & Chain	30	31
Union Steel & Chain pf.	70	71
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	86⅞	87
American Air Power	46	54
American Cotton	40	45
Arizona Lead	10½	10½
Asphalt Company of America	16	16
British Columbia Copper	10	10⅜
Chicago & Alton subs.	109	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	93	95
Electric Vehicle	..	75
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	1¼	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	29	30
General Carriage	..	30
Illinois Transportation	3¾	4¼
*Markeen Copper	8	9
Mexican 5s	97½	99¼
New England Transportation	7	7¾
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102	102½
New York Transportation	14½	15
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23½	24½
St. Louis subs	..	133½
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Tennessee Copper	15½	16½
Trust Company of America	225½	228
*Union Copper	..	29
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12⅝	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 6s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	242
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf.	70	70½
Columbus Railway	23½	24
Columbus Railway pf.	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	410	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	75	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	..
North Jersey Street Railway	35	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93	93½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	109
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	..
Consolidated Gas of Baltimore	..	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45½	46½
Denver Gas 5s	85	85½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	40	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	65	75
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	67	72
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	44	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	68
Mutual Gas of New York	800	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	23	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	100	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	56	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	44	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	68
Ohio & Indiana 2d 6s	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	110	115
Standard Gas, New York pf.	140	148
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	34½	..
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94¼	95
Hoboken Ferry (new)	70	71
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	110	112
Union Ferry	42⅜	43¾
Union Ferry bonds	102	103

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	3	..
Cramps' Shipyard	70	..
General Chemical	57½	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	117
Lorillard Company pf.	115½	116½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf.	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf.	24¼	26½
Ramapo Water	75	100

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Money conditions generally continue relatively firm, although present quoted rates really are no higher than the extreme business activity warrants, and are not high enough to create any apprehension as to the future. The rates between the banks at the Clearing House to-day were still 6 per cent., although there were intimations that it might be marked up to 7 per cent. before the end of the week. New York funds sold at 16 2-3 cents and 18 cents discount. Money on call was generally 6 per cent., though exceptions were noted at 5½ per cent. and as high as 6½@7 per cent.

Speculative interest naturally centred to-day chiefly in United States Oil and United States Mining. Oil, on excellent demand, quickly pushed up to 44, while United States Mining, on still larger transactions, lifted from 31⅜ to 32½. Later on the trading in both slackened, and their respective prices fell off a trifle, with United States Mining, however, more active again, and very strong at the close. Gold, after declining, recovered to 20, and Zinc gained 3 points, to 41.

The copper shares generally showed a further improvement to-day, with Old Dominion, Copper Range, Anaconda, and Wolverine in especial favor. Old Dominion was up from 30¾ to 32½; Copper Range touched 42; Anaconda was up to 48⅜, and Wolverine lifted 2½, to 45. Parrot at one time sold as high as 46¼, but later dropped below 45 again. Montana sold at 321 and Arcadian at 37¾ and 37. Calumet and Hecla put 5 points to its credit by selling at 770. Butte was quoted on small transactions at 67 and 68, and Bingham was strong at 15. Some of these prices were shaded late in the day, but the feeling on the copper shares generally was of a most confident character.

A free selling of American Agricultural preferred, a further decline in Mexican Telephone, and a drop in Federal Steel were the chief features of the general market.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6½	7	Old Colony	7	7½
Allouez	4¼	4⅝	Old Dom.	31½	32
Arcadian	37	37½	Osceola	86	..
Arnold	8	8½	Parrot	44½	45
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2⅝	3
Atlantic	27	28	Quincy	153	156
Baltic	25	25½	Rhode Island	4⅜	5½
Bos. & Cr. C.	37½	40	Santa Fé	9½	9⅝
Bos. & Mont.	321	324	Santa Ysabel	8¾	10
Butte & Bos.	67	69	Shoe	34¾	35
Cal. & Hec.	765	770	Tamarack	213	216
Centennial	25	26	Utah Cons.	38½	39
Franklin	18¾	..	Washington	1½	2
Humboldt	1½	2	White Knob	13½	15
Isle Royale	36	37½	Winona	8¾	9
Mohawk	21¾	22	Wolverine	43	44

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	252	253	C. Mass. pf.	60	65
Bos. & Low.	245	250	Fitchburg pf.	120	..
Bos. & Me.	205	..	N. Y. & NE. 6s	111	..
Bos. & Pros.	..	300	N. Y. & NE. 7s	116	..
Bos. Elev.	107	..	West End	93	..
Cent. Mass.	15	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	367	368	Mex. Tel.	3	3¼
Chi. Stock Y.	142	144	N. Eng. Tel.	151	153
Dom. Coal	47½	48	U. S. Oil	42½	43
D. Coal pf.	118	..	W'h'se Elec.	45	46
Erie Tel.	..	115	West. El. pf.	..	67

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The stock market showed considerable strength to-day, with Diamond Match and National Biscuit the principal features. Diamond Match opened at 126¼ and advanced on the morning call to 128, while Biscuit common improved a full point from the opening to 42¾. The belief is now quite general that the recent selling of both Match and Biscuit has been for the account of the Pullman Company. Linseed also showed some improvement, the common selling at 12½ and the preferred at 53. Tin preferred was traded in at 83½@84, and National Steel preferred at 95.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
908..American Linseed	12½	12	12
615..American Linseed pf.	53	52⅝	52⅝
50..American Strawboard	32	32	32
192..American Tin Plate	34¼	33⅝	33⅝
250..American Tin Plate pf.	84	83	83
25..Chi. Union Traction pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾
845..Diamond Match	128½	126¾	128½
105..National Packing pf.	10	9¾	10
150..Lake St. Elevated	16½	16½	16½
50..Metropolitan Elevated	23	23	23
650..Met. Elevated pf	74	74	74
2,520..National Biscuit	42⅝	41⅞	42¾
251..National Biscuit pf.	96	95	95
100..National Steel	49¼	48⅝	48¾
336..South Side Elevated	99½	99½	99½
5..Union Loop	96	95½	95½
5..W. Chicago	117½	117½	117½

BONDS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
$9,000..Metropolitan El. gold	96	95	95

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—In the market to-day, after a firm opening, no little weakness was developed, and such stocks as American Cement, Danville Bessemer, Susquehanna Iron and Steel, Tidewater Steel, and Pennsylvania Electric Vehicle were forced down to the lowest prices ever reached by them, nor did they possess any recuperative power, few of them recovering more than ⅛ or ¼. Cambria Steel, Marsden, Asphalt, and Electric Company of America also were off a trifle, but the Readings, Choctaws, Pennsylvania Railroad, and Union Traction held fairly steady.

The close was weak at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	26¾	27¼	Phila. Trac.	95¾	96⅛
Choctaw	38	38½	Susq. I. & S.	4⅜	4⅝
Danville Bes.	3¼	3½	Union Trac.	38¼	38⅝
El. Co. of Am	14½	14¾	Un. Gas & L.	160	161
Lehigh Val.	26¾	27	Welsbach Lt.	48½	50
Marsden	11¾	12	W. N.Y. & P.	6⅞	6⅞

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in October showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$2,980
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	2,708
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis	26,720
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham	9,258
Pittsburg & Western	..
Total increase five roads	$45,715
Increase previously reported	1,103,253
Total increase forty roads	$1,148,968

The following showed decreases:

Chicago & West Michigan	$3,403
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western	1,583
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	10,222
International and Great Northern	6,070
Texas & Pacific	50,076
Total decrease five roads	$71,307
Decrease previously reported	87,589
Total decrease eleven roads	$158,896
Net increase	$990,072

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$289,207,805
Gold reserve	254,176,504
Net silver	9,067,654
United States notes in the Treasury	15,216,406
Treasury notes of 1890	1,032,804
Total receipts this day	874,937
Total receipts this month	12,930,360
Total receipts this year	206,830,523
Total expenditures this day	1,775,000
Total expenditures this month	14,885,000
Total expenditures this year	198,736,152
Deposits in National banks	83,150,872
Silver bullion	186,475
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	110,000
Government receipts—	
From customs	140,712
Internal revenue	670,074
Miscellaneous	58,151

Globe National of Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The Directors of the Globe National Bank to-day accepted the resignation of Charles H. Cole as President. Horace H. Stevens was elected President and George H. Ball Vice President. The Directors, in a signed statement, say that the bank incurred no loss through the transactions of its late President, Mr. Cole.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	17½	320	Am. Car & Foundry	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	− ¼
63	63½	150	Am. Car & Found. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
35½	36½	240	American Ice	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	− ¾
79	82	40	American Ice pf.	82	82	82	82	....
44⅜

general mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due May, 1931, interest May and November, 130.

22 shares Consolidated Gas and Electric Company of Batavia, N. Y., (hypothecated,) $100 each, 17.

5 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 163.

4 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 494½.

15 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 164.

20 shares Mount Morris Bank, $100 each, 205.

4 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 130.

10 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 159½.

14 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 229½.

30 shares Central Fireworks preferred, $100 each, 57½.

19 shares Steel Tired Wheel Company, $100 each, 21¼.

50 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 229½.

37½ shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 100½.

210 shares Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, $100 each, 1¾.

20 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 190.

$10,000 Fort Wayne Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 66.

96 shares Fort Wayne Gas Company, 42.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold on Monday, at the same place:

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $55.

$28,000 Fort Smith Water Company (Fort Smith, Ark.,) first consolidated 6 per cent. gold mortgage bonds, (hypothecated,) $2,800 lot.

$20,000 American Writing Paper Company first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1919, (hypothecated,) $15,750 lot.

$20,000 Grand Rapids Hydraulic Company (of the State of Michigan) first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1916, (hypothecated,) $2,000 lot.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—

Mileage	1899.	1898.	1897.
4th week Oct.	74	74	74
Month	$32,273	$29,293	$27,476
From July 1	111,068	101,714	97,027
	418,049	403,431	363,236

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

Mileage			
4th week Oct.	614	614	581
Month	57,501	60,904	50,765
From Jan. 1	1,788,113	1,543,410	1,330,404

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—

Mileage	451	451	451
4th week Oct.	40,850	42,383	36,833
From Jan. 1	1,311,767	1,229,146	1,049,801

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

Mileage	589	589	589
4th week Oct.	77,042	49,334	.....
Month	244,173	155,055	.....
From Jan. 1	1,985,680	1,530,065	.....

FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Oct.	18,500	28,725	.....
Month	52,981	83,587	.....

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Oct.	154,983	161,053	127,240
Month	483,653	523,009	401,837
From Jan. 1	3,340,357	3,185,954	.....

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—

Mileage	975	975	975
4th week Oct.	149,094	122,374	132,214
From Jan. 1	4,168,678	3,858,740	3,808,846

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—

Mileage	276	276	276
4th week Oct.	45,839	41,790	224,420
From Jan. 1	1,217,034	1,149,991	918,841

NEW YORK CENTRAL—

Month October	5,005,876	4,374,104	4,208,248
From July 1	19,193,274	16,136,003	16,487,196

PITTSBURG & WESTERN—

Mileage	336	336	365
4th week Oct.	98,781	89,525	89,350
Month	314,491	290,952	290,389
From July 1	1,209,370	1,137,499	1,107,251

TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
4th week Oct.	261,151	311,227	350,044
Month	830,795	912,605	908,963
From Jan. 1	6,493,737	6,117,776	5,697,038

BOST. & ALBANY for quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross	2,618,716	2,370,089	2,522,402
Op. expenses	1,865,630	1,545,580	1,901,659
Net	813,086	824,508	620,743
Charges	103,995	103,995	142,615
Balance	709,091	720,513	478,128
Dividend	500,000	500,000	500,000
Surplus	209,091	220,513	*21,872
Prop. op. expenses to gross	69	65 1-5	75¼
*Deficit.			

MANHATTAN RY. CO. for year ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	9,325,111	9,264,466	9,359,732
Op. exp. and taxes	6,113,799	6,066,682	6,128,969
Net earnings	3,211,321	3,137,784	3,231,702
Interest on bonds	1,889,681	1,889,681	1,889,681
Balance	1,321,640	1,248,103	1,342,021
Dividends	1,560,000	1,200,000	1,350,000
Deficit	238,360	*48,103	7,981
Previous surplus	4,401,207	4,353,104	.....
Total surplus	4,162,847	4,401,207	.....
Pass. carried	177,204,558	179,728,356	183,184,641
Op. exp., inc. tax.	65.56	65.91	65.50

Note.—In 1899 the company paid 2 per cent. dividends on $30,000,000 capital stock and 2 per cent. on $18,000,000 stock, against 4 per cent. on $30,000,000 stock in 1898.

*Surplus.

N. Y. & ROCKAWAY BEACH for quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross	1899.	1899.	Increase.
Op. expenses	173,459	151,829	21,630
Net	67,805	58,862	8,943
Prop. op. exp. to gross	105,654	92,967	12 67
Charges	39 1-5	38¾	.....
Surplus	18,854	14,448	4,405
	86,800	78,519	8,281

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.02
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.33	.33
Best & Belcher	.39	.38
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.60	.55
Challenge Con	.23	.22
Chollar	.21	.21
Confidence	.66	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.30
Crown Point	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.12	.12
Hale & Norcross	.24	.24
Julia	.40	.41
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.03	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.03
Mexican	.15	.16
Occidental Con	.15	.16
Ophir	.15	.13
Overman	.51	.50
Potosi	.16	.13
Savage	.28	.26
Sag Belcher	.15	.15
Sierra Nevada	.06	.06
Standard	.37	.34
Syndicate	2.80	2.80
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.06	.06
Utah Con	.27	.27
Yellow Jacket	.07	.08
Silver bars	.22	.22
Mexican dollars	58⅝@58¼	58⅝@58¼
Drafts, sight	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Telegraph	.10	.12½
	.12½	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	45¾	46	49⅞	50
Alamo	10⅞	11⅛	11	11½
Anaconda	51½	53	51¾	50
Argentum	78	80	78	80
Bankers'	22¾	24	22¼	24
Battle	16	16¾	16½	16¾
Blue Bell	37	38	39½	39¾
Coin	14	14¼	14⅜	14⅝
Columbine	215	223	215	223
Consolidated	22¾	22¾	22¼	22½
Damon	18½	18⅝	18¾	19
Elkton	27½	27⅝	27¾	27⅞
El Paso	119¼	119⅝	117½	118
Findlay	39¾	40	39¾	40
Fleece	15¼	15⅜	15¾	16
Garfield	29	30	27	30
Gibson	21¾	22¼	21¾	22½
Gould	23	24	25	28
Isabella	40½	41¼	35	35¾
Independence	135	135¼	130	135
Jackpot	50½	51	49½	49¾
King	64¾	65	64¾	65
Moon Anchor	98	99	94	98
Matoa	78	79	79	80
National	30	32	32	32½
Ophir	17⅝	18	18¼	18⅝
Pharmacist	70	73	70	73
Pharmacist Con.	17½	18	16¾	16⅞
Pinnacle	34⅜	34½	34⅞	35⅛
*Portland	249	250	244	245
Raven	75	75½	69⅝	70
Rawlings	32½	33¾	30	35
Rosa	41	42	40	41
Sovereign	18⅜	18¼	18	18⅛
Tornado	49½	50	50	51
Union	36¾	37	37¾	38
Work	33¾	34	33	33½
Zenobia	19¾	20	19¼	19½

*November dividend two cents.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the American Express Company, New York and Hoboken Ferry Company, the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, North Star Mines Company, and Adams Express Company.

Fought Revenue Tax Decision.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Saturday you had a notice of our revenue tax case decision. In said notice you called it a "test" case, implying that it was one case out of many, taken up and fought through by all interested, and that we were merely figureheads in the matter.

The facts are that it was our individual fight, pure and simple. So far as we know no other brokers knew of the case at all. The department came down on us, and we went right back at them, and made the best fight we knew how, neither asking nor receiving help of any name or nature from brokers or others, aside from our paid attorney. As the decision is of very great value to all brokers having New York correspondents and of widespread importance, we feel that we are entitled to individual credit for our unaided individual efforts, and not that we should be held up as simply figureheads in the matter.

E. A. BOWERS & CO.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1899.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Park Avenue Block Front Sold for a Factory Site—Sales on Warren and Hudson Streets.

Maclay & Davies have sold for William Schneider the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets, 199.10 by 90. The buyer, whose name is withheld, will erect on the site a six-story fireproof building for light manufacturing.

Holdridge & Ward, together with Foley & Sniffin, have sold for Erastus E. Marcy to Charles F. Hoffman and Francis E. Ward the five-story business building 80 Warren Street, 25 by 100.

McVickar & Co. have sold for a client the three-story building 228 Hudson Street, 22.10 by 70.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Janpole & Werner the three-story American basement dwelling 114 Edgecombe Avenue, 17 by 65 by 85, to E. E. Esdaile.

George C. Hallock's Sons & Co. have sold for the Greenwood estate to Lowenfeld & Prager the old buildings 451, 453, and 455 Grand Street, together with 266, 268, and 270 Division Street.

Barnes & Weinstein have sold to Jacob Fischel for improvement the northwest corner of East Broadway and Rutgers Street, 25 by 100, recently purchased by them.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine for about $11,000 the two-story brick building 15 Division Street, 12.6 by 70, advertised for sale yesterday at auction.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for Emilie Seebeck and others the northeasterly corner of Washington and Charlton Streets, 63 by 71, to Timothy G. Sellew.

The Frey estate has sold through Foley & Sniffin the five-story brick tenement 65 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100.

Francis Lewis has sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy to A. A. Conklin for $33,000 the five-story brownstone-front flat 103 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25.6 by 100.

Herbert B. Rexer has sold for Cuno Muller to a client the five-story double tenement 512 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

B. A. Maclaire has sold for Thomas Morgan to Mrs. Catherine Karstens the three-story flat, with stores, at the northwest corner of Burnside and Ryer Avenues, 26 by 100.

M. & L. Hess have negotiated a lease to Holzman Brothers and Cohen, Goldman & Co., manufacturers of clothing, for all the remaining space of 125,000 square feet in the eight-story buildings recently erected on Hudson Street by the Trinity Corporation. The buildings cover the entire block front from Spring to Vandam Streets, and contain about 900,000 square feet. The same brokers have also completed the renting of the lofts in Henry Corn's new building at 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, with wings on Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, for terms of five and ten years. The entire lofts contain about 165,000 square feet.

William B. Franke, who recently acquired the Hotel Cecil, at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from ex-Mayor Hewitt, has leased the property for a term of years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

10 and 12 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles M. Rosenthal.....$31,923

Klossuth Avenue, southeast corner of Mallida Street, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William H. Lyons 600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 309 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brownstone front three-family flat.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 329 Fifth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 97, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with two basement stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 61 Jackson Street, west side, 74.7 feet south of Cherry Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,237.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Alice Smidt, 244, 246, and 248 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 60.5 by 98.9, two six-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $21,090.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 781 Third Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 95, three-story frame building, with store, and a two-story building at the rear; 783 Third Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 24.5 by 95, three-story brick building, with store, and a one-story brick building at the rear; 207 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 117.11 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Richard W. G. Welling, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,406.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 102 and 104 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $378; subject to other mortgages for $49,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 62 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20.3 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $1,307; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 857 and 859 Elton Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,216; subject to other mortgages for $24,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles B. Cole, referee, 227 to 231 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 230 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25 by 102.2, three four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $3,824; subject to other mortgages for $33,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 1,000 feet west of Third Avenue, 50 by 100, five-story brick flat; Home Avenue, 50 by 100, five-story brick flat; One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 50 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on each, $3,877; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $19,000.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Joseph Koch, referee, 170, 172, and 174 Willis Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, three three-story brick dwellings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 1,035 Intervale Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement and store, 25 by 52; John Dunford, premises, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $6,500.

Jerome Avenue, southeast corner of Mount Hope Place, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 18.6 by 79; J. M. Blauvelt of 551 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $6,500.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 18.6 feet south of Mount Hope Place, for six three-story frame tenements, 18.9 by 67; J. M. Blauvelt, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $33,000.

Hancock Street, west side, 200 feet south of Columbus Avenue, Van Nest, for a one-story frame shed, 20 by 12; R. Mead, owner; Angelo Reggiano, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 26 and 28 Montgomery Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 45 by 64.4 and 68.7; Selig Falk of 336 East Fourth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, s s, 249 feet east of Park Avenue, for three two-story factory buildings, 27 by 50 and 26.9 by 69; Emil Hassenbalz of 521 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,000.

Bristow Street, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42.10; H. Wauer of 1,101 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 30 Ridge Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 19.11 by 84.6; Lewen Hyman of 33 West Third Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Morris Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 17; J. L. Mott Land Company, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $150.

Alterations.

No. 9 East Fourth Street, and 904 and 906 Broadway, to a six and a ten story brick warehouse; Boskwitz & Sampter, owners; Brogan & Reid, architects; cost, $400.

High Bridge Road, south side, 50 feet east of Creston Avenue, to a one and a half story frame stable; Mrs. C. A. Berrian, owner; cost, $50.

Classon Point Road, south side, 1,000 feet east of Classon Point, for a two-story frame pavilion; Clinton Stephens, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 310 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; William Kirchhof, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $250.

No. 62 West Fifty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; James F. McKernon, owner; George A. Freeman, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 14 and 16 East Eighty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick stable; A. L. Norrie, owner; Renwick, Aspinall & Owen, architects; cost, $500.

No. 320 East Houston Street, to a five-story brick factory; Moses Zimmerman, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $400.

Nos. 117 and 119 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick power house; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $200.

No. 32 Walker Street, to a five-story brick store; estate of Thomas Lewis, owner; D. A. Crockett, architect; cost, $110.

Hotel Bartholdi Lease Renewed.

Milton Roblee has renewed his lease on the Hotel Bartholdi, at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, for a term of five years. The lessor is Ellen M. Pike, and the gross rental is reported at $51,025.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 8.

AVENUE B, e s, 83 ft s of 18th St, 25x 105, Unionport; Mary Duncan to Frank Glass .....

BROOK AV, s e corner of 168th St, 96.1x 95x irregular x irregular; David Thomson, referee, to Albert C. Hencken.....$2,800

BROOME ST, 74, 22x75; Raphael Silverstein to Rachel and Bessie Shweltzer.....4,750

BURKE AV, w s, 275 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; George H. Linsdale to Francis Kelly 1

CANAL ST, n e corner of South 5th Av, 23.11x75.6x36.9x69.1; also Fulton St, 122, s s, 25.3x82.1x25.6x81; William T. Emmett, referee, to Eliza J. Smith, one-fifth part .....

CANAL ST, n e corner of South 5th Av, 23.11x75.6x36.9x69.1; Fulton St, 122, s s, 25.3x82.1x25.6x81; Eliza J. Smith to Daniel P. Smith.....670

CHERRY ST, 142, 25x104.10; Hulda Wittner to Albert E. Park.....1

FRONT ST, 110, w s, 21.1x84.5x21.1x94.5; Anna M. Fischer and another to the Waubun Company 1

LAFONTAINE AV, n e corner of 181st St, 30.6x95; Joseph Tesoro and wife to Simon M. Prowler.....1

LOT 25, map of the heirs of Capt. Cornell Ferris; Paul Foss to Katie Foss.....Exchange

MADISON AV, e s, 67.7 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70; George E. Kent, referee, to Moses Rosenzweig 1

MAIN AV, e s, 125 ft n of Central Av, 50x100, Westchester; Jane O'Leary to George Grab, Jr. 10,500

MONROE ST, 262, 25.1x97.10; Ida Solinger to Max S. Newman and another.....800

MOTT ST, 390; Doyers St, 11 and 12; Charles Haines to Adelaide F. Wright.....1

NEWELL AV, w s, 100 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x131x50x129; Piers J. Butler to Consolata de Pasquale 550

PARK AV, WEST, w s, 299.6 ft s of 182d St, 18x94.2x18x93.6; Northern Improvement Company to Florence A. Burdette.....

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 180.4 ft s of Westchester Av, 125x56.8x142x124; Mary Archer and others to Enoch C. Bell.....4,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 420, e s, 26.10x105; Theresa Friedberg to Washington A. Bunker 1

UNION AV, s w s, 52.8 ft n w of Hoffman, 33x216.10; William Coddington to Patrick O'Neill .....

VALENTINE AV, n e corner of 189th St, 113.6x235 to Tiebout Av xl13.6x235; Mary D. Eden to John H. Eden.....

3D AV, w s, 74.3 ft n e of 26th St, 24.6x 112; Julius Dreyfus to Jacob Kassewitz.....

57TH AV, s e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 ft to Manhattan Lane or Road x—x w 12 to beginning; Alexander and Charles Mackenzie to William Wetterer .....

7TH AV, w s, at n e s of Greenwich Av, runs n 90x e 100 x s e 25.6 to 7th Av x s w 103.2x s w 18, with all title to 7th Av, w s, at n e s of Greenwich Av, runs s e 17x n 23.10x s w 18; Amelia P. Hammond to William Rhinelander and others .....

7TH ST, 259 East, 24.9x97.6; Hyman Ackerman to Samuel Birnbaum and another.....

11TH ST, s s, 351 ft n w of 2d Av, 22x95; Emma J. White to Anna McCoun, and others .....

17TH ST, 338 East, 23x92; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Max Ernst.....

17TH ST, 338 East, 23x92; Max Ernst to Alice M. Ernst.....

21ST ST, 347 West, 21x98.8; Samuel F. Jayne and another, executors, &c., to Julia E. Angarn .....

46TH ST, 117 and 119 West, 50x100.5; Richard F. Carman to John I. Peaney.....13,000

57TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 10th Av, 20x 100.5; Henry B. Heyman, referee, to Charles L. Jones, executor.....80,000

80TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Dudley S. Harde to Michael Tully 150

82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; Timothy J. Martin and another to Grace M. Wood.....

88TH ST, n s, 82.3 ft e of Park Av, 25.8x 100.8; Mitchell A. C. Lecy to Albert L. Conklin, jr. 100

96TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 44.4x 103.4x66.6x100.11; Benjamin L. Benson to Rebecca Cohn and another.....

96TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 44.4x 103.4x66.6x100.11; George G. Grennell to Rebecca Cohn and another.....

104TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; Max Neuman and another to Ida Solinger.....

104TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Felice Granieri to Mali Bach.....

107TH ST, 230 East, 25x100.11; Mali Bach to Felice Granieri.....13,000

118TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Leopold Hutter to Solomon Bechstein .....

133D ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, new line, 50x99.11; Globe Realty Company to Benjamin F. Luyster.....1

143D ST, n s, 180.4 ft e of Willis Av, 15x 100, ½ part; John R. Howarth to Emma C. Howarth 100

146TH ST, 255 West, 25x99.11; Samuel G. Adams to Lillie G. Haulenbeck.....

147TH ST, s w corner Trinity Av, 25.6x 100; Charles Gerlich to Joseph Grundler 1

168TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 120 xl26.5; William Robitzek to Arthur C. Mander .....

169TH ST, n e s, 154 ft s e of Stebbins Av, 37.6x107.10; Gabriel Case to Clarence Weissblatt and another.....Omitted

Recorded Leases.

BARNES, Blakeslee, to John Blau; Houston St, 290 East, 2 1-2 years.....

BERNHEIMER, Simon E., and another to Louis Kohn; 5th Av, n e corner of 117th St, 70x16-12 years $900

GOGGIN, Mary A., to Louis Stange; 12th St, 437 East, 3 years.....$1,800

PIKE, Ellen M., to Milton Roblee; Broadway, s e corner of 23d St, Hotel Bartholdi, 5 years 276

ROTH, Jean, and another to Samuel Fieldmann; Avenue D, 21, n w corner of 3d St, 5 years 51,025

SAGE, Russell, to Julius T. Rosenheimer; 110th St, n s, between Pleasant Av and Harlem River, shipping office, 3 years.....$900 to 1,080

SIMPSON, Angel J., and others to Charles E. Smith; Columbus Av, 498 and 500, n w corner of 84th St, 10 years..... Value considered 7,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and another to William H. McWhirter; Columbus Av, s e corner of 108th St, secures material, &c., installments .....

ANJARD, Julia E. and Rene, to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 347 West 21st St, installments.....$3,400

BECHER, Solomon, to Leopold Hutter; 118th St, n s, 235 ft w of 3d Av, installments.....10,000

BELL, Enoch C., to American Mortgage Company; St. Ann's Av, w s, 234.5 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year.....

BELL, Enoch C., to American Mortgage Company; St. Ann's Av, w s, 180.5 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year 6,000

BELL, Enoch C., to American Mortgage Company; St. Ann's Av, w s, 207.5 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year.....6,000

BELL, Enoch C., to Catharine C. Middleton; St. Ann's Av, w s, 261.5 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year.....6,000

BERLIN, Zax K., and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 13th St, 607 East, 1 year.....

BOSKOWITZ, Ignatz, to Adolph Boskowitz; 704 and 706 Broadway, 2 years.....100,000

BRANDT, Louis and John, to the German Savings Bank; 113th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year.....

BUNKER, Washington A., to United States Life Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 256.7 ft n of 130th St, 3 years.....75,000

BURDETTE, Florence A., to the Northern Improvement Company; Park Av, w s, 299.6 ft s of 182d St, installments.....25,000

CONKLING, Maria L., individually and as trustee, to Julia A. Rich and another; Catharine St, 64, 5 years 500

DENGLER, Theobald J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 134th St, s s, 337.6 ft e of Cypress or Trinity Av, 1 year.....2,000

EMANUEL, Frederick, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 47th St, 308 and 310 West, 1 year 15,000

ERNST, Max, to Benjamin E. Johnston; 338 East 17th St, 5 years.....28,000

GRANIERI, Felice, to Mali Bach; 107th St, 230 East, installments 12,000

GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch to Max M. Stern; Park Av, w s, 25.2 ft n of 95th St, 1 year 2,800

HENCKEN, Albert C., to Mary M. Unangst; 168th St, s e corner of Brook Av, demand.....10,000

HOFMANN, Amelia K., to Giles Whiting, guardian, &c.; 506 East 55th St, 5 years.....7,285

HYAMS, Fannie and Henry M., to William F. Gorham; 74th St, 166 East, 3 years 11,000

KEDEAN, Alice, and others to Frank H. Cozzins; 308 East 21st St, 3 years.....11,000

KNIGHTON, Fanny, to German-American Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore; 10th St, 64 West, 1 year.....8,500

KOHN, Louis, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,441 5th Av, saloon lease, demand.....2,000

LEVICK, Gustavus R. C., to Elizabeth and others, trustees; 137th St, n s, 650 ft w of Home Av, 3 years.....7,000

LUDLOW, Banyer, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank, parcel of 18½ acres on road to Casson's Point, adjoining land of Robert Ludlow, 1 year.....7,500

LUYSTER, Benjamin F., and another, Globe Realty Co.; 133d St, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, ½ year 1,000

MANDER, Arthur C., to William Robitzek; 168th St, n s, new line, 100 ft e of Union Av, installments 10,000

MINER, Henry C., to United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company; 199 to 205 Bowery and 167 to 175 Chrystie St, securities undertaking on appeal.....5,000

MORSE, James H., to Wilson M. Powell; 423 Madison Av, 1 year.....38,397

PRAGER, Israel L., and Mark Ash to Alexander Mackenzie and another, guardians, &c.; 1,136 1st Av, 3 years.....2,500

RICHARDS, T. Chesley, to James J. Phelan; Private Road, e s, 69 ft from n s of 176th St, 1 year.....12,000

ROSENZWEIG, Moses, to American Mortgage Company; 1,539 Madison Av, 3 years 1,315

SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to American Mortgage Company; Park Av, n e corner of 157th St, demand.....27,000

SHWEITZER, Rachel and Bessie, to Herman Mendel; Broome St, 72 and 74, 1 year.....

SMITH, Daniel P., to Eliza J. Smith; Canal St, n e corner of South 5th Av; also 122 Fulton St 1-5 part, 1 year.....2,000

SOLINGER, Ida, to Samuel Wasserman and another; 244 East 104th St, 4 years..7,000

STEMMLER, Theodore W., to Union Trust Company; 366 and 368 West 11th St, 5 years.....1,000

TENNEY, John I. and Edward P., to Richard F. Carman; 117 and 119 West 46th St, 5 years.....15,000

TULLY, James, to Consumers' Brewing Company; 45th St, 526 West, saloon lease, demand 60,000

TULLY, Michael, to Dudley S. Harde; 80th St, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 833

VAN SICLEN, George W., individually and trustee, and others to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 year.....25,000

WEBER, Joseph, to Isabel S. Kemp; Ogden Av, e s, 50 ft s of Orchard St, 3 years 32,000

WEISSBLATT, Clarence, and Edward A. Maher, jr., to Gabriel Case; 140th St, n e s, 154 ft s e of Stebbins Av, 3 years, J. Dworsky; 1st Av, s w corner of 104th St, demand.....3,000

.....2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAILEY, Fred, to Daniel E. Seybel.....

BALLARD, Charles F., to the Trustees of the New York Society Library.....$200

DOUGLASS, Sarah C., to Frances C. O'Connor 20,000

POOLER, Margaret A., to the Bowery Savings Bank 13,000

POWELL, Wilson M., to Camilla M. Waldron 50,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to Elizabeth M. Bunting 18,000

TAILER, Robert W., executor, &c., to Robert W. Tailer, trustee.....24,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Warwick Savings Bank of Warwick, N. Y. 25,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Warwick Savings Bank of Warwick, N. Y. 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Christian F. Zobel.....9,000

WILLCOX, Francis M., and another, executors, &c., to James Boyd.....9,500

.....2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; McEwen & Lynch against C. A. Lent, owner; Orison Dickinson, owner and contractor 1

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 113th St, 35x 100; Vincenzo Volente & Co. against Gunn & Grant, owners; H. E. Kinsley, contractor.....4,000

BROOK AV, e s, 236.1 ft s of 168th St, 75.1x104.5x75x150; Max Newman against Dennis Farrell and William Algie, owners and contractors.....100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 25 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; George Russhon against John Manello, owner; Celestine Manello, contractor 1

LEXINGTON AV, 331; William McShane Company against William Lane, owner; J. H. Mack, contractor.....

MONROE ST, 152 to 156; James Nevius against William Sugarman, owner and contractor 1

PROSPECT AV, n e corner Dawson St, 69x110; Henry A. Murgatroyd against Antonio Gallo, owner and contractor.....25

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 285 ft s of 180th St, 100x145; George Russhon against James A. Lane, owner and contractor.....

WEST END AV, w s, extends from 79th to 80th St, 204.4x100; Pasquale Trotta against Charles N. Gunn, owner; Joseph Hogan and George B. Christman, Jr., contractors.....1

1ST AV, w s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 50x100; George Russhon against George Jenkins, owner and contractor.....

3D AV, e s, 100 ft s of 175th St, 100x100; George Russhon against Alfred Blumenthal, owner and contractor.....

40TH ST, 225 and 227 East; William McShane Company against William Lane, owner; J. H. Mack, contractor.....

69TH ST, 104 West; John T. Ducey against Priscilla D. Finck, owner and cont

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JACOB ROTHSCHILD, Simon Ottenberg, and Mary Goldenberg, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Simon Goldenberg, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY GOLDENBERG, Joel Goldenberg, Zipora Gross, Emelia Strauss, Henrietta Strauss, Clara Ulman, Hannah Marcus, Rebecca Katz Stiefel, Augusta (Gusta) Kantor, Henrietta (Yettchen) Katten, Herman Goldenberg, Johanna Katz, Augusta Seligman, Paula Bamberger, Theodore Goldenberg, Hannah Fischer, Helen B. Wise, Augusta (Gussie) Simonson, Samuel L. Goldenberg Hannah Ottenberg, Joel R. Goldenberg, Benjamin Goldenberg, Minnie B. Wise, Meier Katten, Paula Katten, Adolph Katten, Hermann Katten Mandel Katten, Johanna Sanchen Katten, Jacob H. Fleisch, Jacob H. Schiff, Julius Goldman, M. Warley Platzek, Isaac Wallach, Jacob Rothschild, Simon Ottenberg, Joel Goldenberg, and Louis Seeberger, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

CHARLES H. BRUSH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Zipora Gross, Emelia Strauss, Clara Ulman, Hannah Marcus, Rebecca Katz Stiefel, Augusta (Gusta) Kantor, Henrietta (Yettchen) Katten, Johanna Katz, Augusta Seligman, Paula Bamberger, Theodore Goldenberg, Samuel L. Goldenberg, Meier Katten, Paula Katten, Adolph Katten, Hermann Katten, Mandel Katten, and Johanna Sanchen Katten:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York, pursuant to the order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 31st day of October, 1899.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1899.

CHARLES H. BRUSH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL DESIRED IN NEW York County.—FREDERICK T. GOLDSMITH and THEODORE WOLF Plaintiffs, against JOHN F. BARRETT, Albert H. Farnum, and Thomas E. Barrett, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated December 21, 1899.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address: No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To John F. Barrett, Albert H. Farnum, and Thomas E. Barrett, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, November 1st, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1899 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenue, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall and Municipal Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, five per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, —To AUGUSTA S. HOCHSTAETTER, Louise M. Peckham, and Ellen C. Goldschmidt, individually and as executrices of the last will and testament of RICHARD TIGHE, Sir Francis Chapman, Maria Lady Chapman, Lina Lady Chapman, Jane Tighe, (now Jane Tongue,) Francis Rodon, Ellen Vignoles, Emily Featherston Haugh, Cecil Featherston Haugh, Howard Featherston Haugh, Frederick Featherston Haugh, Herbert Featherston Haugh, Florence Lamarde, Richard Featherston Haugh, Rupert Featherston Haugh, Benjamin Chapman, Dora Chapman Sir Montague Chapman, Harriet Massy, Margaret Featherston Haugh, Thomas T. Chapman, Catharine Arthur, Annie Donahue, Edmund Green, Carrie Carter, Harriet G. Davenport, Annie Stephens, Frances Isabella Dowd, Howard Wainwright, Stuyvesant Wainwright, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Richard Tighe Wainwright, Henry Stuyvesant, and Margaret C. Catlin, the executrices, heirs, next of kin, devisees, and legatees of Richard Tighe, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Thomas A. Tighe of the City of New York has filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court of our county praying for a decree revoking the probate of the last will of Richard Tighe so admitted under an order made in said court by Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of said court, on the 20th day of October, 1898, and for other and further relief, therefore,

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why said probate should not be revoked.

And such of you as are under the age of 21 years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of said city and county, at the Borough of [Seal.] Manhattan, City of New York, the 23d day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN Clerk.

CAMPBELL & HANCE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n9-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against SAMUEL R. DONNELLON and others, defendants.

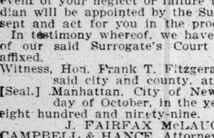
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said Eighty-eighth Street and Amsterdam for the Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line sixteen feet eight inches, more or less, to a point on the continuation of a line running through the centre of a party wall standing one-half on the premises now being described and one-half on the premises next adjoining on the east; thence southwardly along the said line last mentioned for part of the distance through the centre of the said party wall and parallel, or nearly so, with said avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westwardly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street sixteen feet eight inches, more or less, to the point of beginning.

The said premises lie in Block 1,219 (Twelve Hundred and Nineteen,) in Section 4 (Four,) on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 3, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,328.18, with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $458.59, with interest from November 4th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $668.39 and interest.—Dated New York, November 8th, 1899. WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

n9-2aw3wTh&M&d1

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDMOND R. SMITH, as executor and trustee of the estate of Ruel Smith, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY C. MINER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, or that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

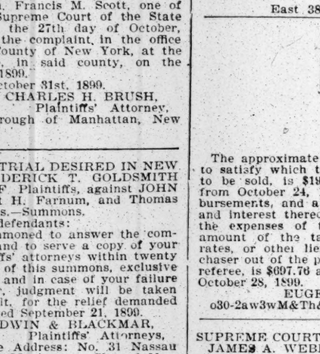
All that certain lot of land, and the building thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet, one and three-eighths inches; thence northwesterly to a point distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from westerly line of First Avenue, and ninety-eight feet and two and one-half inches southerly from the southerly line of Thirty-eighth Street; thence northerly, again parallel with First Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet, two and one-half inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being known by street No. 332 East Thirty-eighth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being No. 332 East 38th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $19,615.14, with interest thereon from October 24, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowance amounting to $472.74 and interest thereon from October 24, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $697.70 and interest.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

o30-2aw3wM&Th&n21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. WEBB, Treasurer, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER KLINKOWSTEIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 10th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, now known and designated by the street number 360 Tenth Avenue, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue distant sixty-two feet nine inches southerly from the southerly side of Thirty-first Street, which point is at the centre of a party wall erected partly on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot next north ther-of; running thence easterly parallel with Thirty-first Street and for part of the distance through the centre of said party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue eighteen feet eight inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-first Street and for part of the distance through the centre of another party wall erected partly on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot next south thereof one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of said avenue eighteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

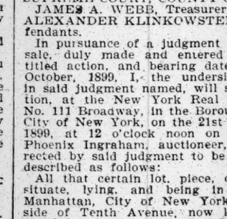
Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Referee.

GOODWIN, THOMPSON & VANDERPOEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 360 Tenth Avenue:

Thirty-first Street.



The approximate amount of the second mortgage lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, together with costs and allowances included in the decree, is $8,411.37, with interest thereon from October 23, 1899, and also the expenses of the sale. The amount of the first mortgage lien or charge upon said premises is $10,000, with interest thereon from April 1, 1899, at five per cent., and premises will be sold subject thereto.

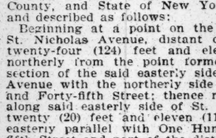
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates upon said premises to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is $823.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, October 24th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

Davies, Stone & Auerbach, attorneys for plaintiffs, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $21,971.25, with interest from the 18th day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $342.63, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1899, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $300.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, October 24th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM E. THORN, plaintiff, against JULIA LAW and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first (21st) day of November 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

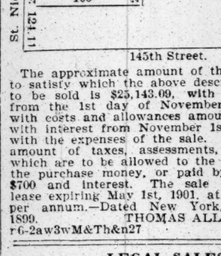
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and which upon a certain map entitled "Map of property situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, known as North Marble Hill," dated New York, February 17th, 1892, Rudolph Rosa, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York October 18, 1892, as map number 738A, is distinguished as lot number one hundred and ninety-three (193.) Said lot being twenty-five (25) feet front and rear by one hundred (100) feet in depth on each side.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

ARTHUR J. BURNS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Yonkers, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 193 on said map.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,736.79, with interest thereon from October 19th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $308.87, with interest from October 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $203.95, and interest.

Dated New York October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

o31-2aw3wTh&M

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JULIA L. WALDO, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Horace Waldo, deceased, plaintiff, against MARGARET A. LLOYD and CHARLES M. LEVY, defendants

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twelfth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

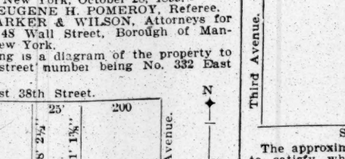
All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the dwelling houses thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and taken together as one parcel are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a certain point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant two hundred and thirty feet westerly from its intersection with the westerly side of the Second Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of said street seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly parallel with said street seventy-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall Street, New York City.

Nos. 227, 229, and 231 East 75th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,601.50-100, with interest thereon from the 3d day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $222.90-100, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,200.00 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to three first mortgages for $11,000 each and interest thereon at 5% from September 1st, 1899.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, Nov. 9th, at the same hour and place

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE LEAKE AND WATTS ORPHAN HOUSE in the City of New York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH McFARLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 17th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 10th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz:

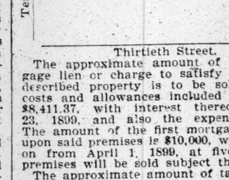
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant two hundred and ninety-one (291) feet westerly from the corner formed by the said southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall erected partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises next easterly adjoining, one hundred (100) feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between West One Hundred and Sixteenth and West One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one (21) feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through another party wall erected partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on those next westerly adjoining, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to said southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-one (21) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated the 18th day of October, 1899.

LANSING W. WALSH, Referee.

JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 80-82 William St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

No. 26 West 116th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charges and costs of the action for which said premises are to be sold is $21,709.48, with interest from October 17th, 1899, and expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, &c., which are a lien on said premises, is $745.96.

LANSING W. WALSH, Referee.

o19-2aw3wM&Th&n9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM VARLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Company, auctioneers, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-Seventh Street, running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet five inches; thence westerly, parallel with Sixty-seventh Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence easterly, along said northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, one hundred feet to the point of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 24th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

Davies, Stone & Auerbach, attorneys for plaintiffs, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $21,971.25, with interest from the 18th day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $342.63, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1899, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $300.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, October 24th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM E. THORN, plaintiff, against JULIA LAW and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first (21st) day of November 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and which upon a certain map entitled "Map of property situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, known as North Marble Hill," dated New York, February 17th, 1892, Rudolph Rosa, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York October 18, 1892, as map number 738A, is distinguished as lot number one hundred and ninety-three (193.) Said lot being twenty-five (25) feet front and rear by one hundred (100) feet in depth on each side.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

ARTHUR J. BURNS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Yonkers, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 193 on said map.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,736.79, with interest thereon from October 19th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $308.87, with interest from October 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $203.95, and interest.

Dated New York October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

o31-2aw3wTh&M

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SOPHIA HENCKEN, Plaintiff, against HERMANN ENGELHARDT and others, Defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, being part of the plot laid down and designated as A29 on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, September 29th, 1857, and entitled "Map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, in the Town of Morrisania, and County of Westchester, New York, dated July 12th, 1857, surveyed by J. C. Buckout," and bounded and described as follows:

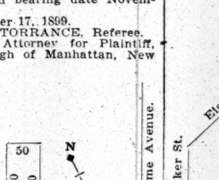
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant one thousand feet westerly from the westerly side of Home Avenue, as laid down on the map herein above referred to, and running thence northerly and parallel with Home Avenue, one hundred feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Home Avenue, and for part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being a portion of the premises conveyed to the said Hermann Engelhardt by the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company by deed bearing date November 30th, 1897.

Dated New York, October 17th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

CHARLES UNANGST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,554.42, with interest thereon from October 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.31, with interest from October 13, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $605.13 and interest.

There is a prior lien on the premises covering the same and two adjoining lots and buildings thereon on the west consisting of a mortgage on which there was due for principal and interest on October 1st, 1899, the sum of $38,360.28, and interest accruing on $35,500 from said October 1, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and these premises will be sold subject to a proportionate share of said mortgage, which on October 1, 1899, amounted to $19,180.14, together with interest on $17,750 from October 1, 1899.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

o18-2aw3dW&S&n9

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES UNANGST, plaintiff, against HERMANN ENGELHARDT and others, defendants.—Notice of Sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, being part of the plot laid down and designated as A29 on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, September 29th, 1857, and entitled "Map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, in the Town of Morrisania, and County of Westchester, New York, dated July 12th, 1857, surveyed by J. C. Buckout," and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant one thousand feet westerly from the westerly side of Home Avenue, as laid down on the map hereinabove referred to, and running thence northerly and parallel with Home Avenue, one hundred feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Home Avenue and for part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Home Avenue one hundred feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being a portion of the premises conveyed to the said Hermann Engelhardt by the Petty Soulard & Walker Realty Company by deed bearing date November 30th, 1897.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

CHARLES UNANGST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,554.42, with interest thereon from October 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.31, with interest from October 13, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $605.13 and interest.

There is a prior lien on the premises covering the same and two adjoining lots and buildings thereon on the east, consisting of a mortgage on which there was due for principal and interest on October 1st, 1899, the sum of $38,360.28, and interest accruing on $35,500 from said October 1, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and these premises will be sold subject to a proportionate share of said mortgage, which on October 1, 1899, amounted to $19,180.14, together with interest on $17,750 from October 1, 1899.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

o18-2aw3dW&S&n9

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES UNANGST, plaintiff, against HERMANN ENGELHARDT and others, defendants.—Notice of Sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, being part of the plot laid down and designated as A29 on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, September 29th, 1857, and entitled "Map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, in the Town of Morrisania, and County of Westchester, New York, dated July 12th, 1857, surveyed by J. C. Buckout," and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant one thousand and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of Home Avenue, as laid down on the map hereinabove referred to, and running thence northerly and parallel with Home Avenue and for part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Home Avenue one hundred feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being a portion of the premises conveyed to the said Hermann Engelhardt by the Petty Soulard & Walker Realty Company by deed bearing date November 30th, 1897.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

CHARLES UNANGST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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There is a prior lien on the premises covering the same and two adjoining lots and buildings thereon on the east, consisting of a mortgage on which there was due for principal and interest on October 1st, 1899, the sum of $38,360.28, and interest accruing on $35,500 from said October 1, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and these premises will be sold subject to a proportionate share of said mortgage, which on October 1, 1899, amounted to $19,180.14, together with interest on $17,750 from October 1, 1899.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

o18-2aw3dW&S&n9

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HAROLD M. SILL and THOMAS M. DOUGHERTY, as Trustees of Amelia Dougherty and also as Trustees of Pauline Sill, plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 423 West 49th Street, and said lot being known and distinguished on a map entitled "A Map of 188 Lots in the 12th Ward of the City of New York," being part of the estate late of Philip Webbers, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number 183, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say,

AGAINST RAMAPO SCHEME

Injunction Out Restraining Public Improvements Board.

COMMISSIONER DALTON ANGRY

Sharp Discussion Over Merchants' Association's Request for Aid in Examining Water Supply Question.

Yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements was enlivened somewhat by the service of the members present with a temporary writ of injunction issued during the day by Justice Wilmot F. Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. It was obtained by Edward M. Grout, President of Brooklyn Borough, and member of the board, to restrain that body and the Commissioner of Water Supply from entering into a contract with the Ramapo Water Company. The order was made returnable on Nov. 14, when argument will be heard on an application to make the injunction permanent. The grounds upon which the injunction was obtained were the alleged unconstitutionality of the Ramapo act, Chapter 956 of the Laws of 1895, in the restriction in the charter against contracting with any company except those actually engaged in supplying water, and the fact that the Board of Public Improvements entirely ignored the offers of other companies and never investigated the reasonableness of the price which the Ramapo Company asks. The suit was brought under the trustee clause of the charter, No. 50, by Mr. Grout as an official of the city, as well as a taxpayer.

After President Holahan had called yesterday's meeting of the board to order he held a copy of the injunction aloft in his hand. "I suppose that many of you are acquainted with the contents of this document," he said.

There was assent on the part of some of the Commissioners and members of the board, only nine of whom were present at the meeting. They were, besides President Holahan, Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton, Deputy Controller Levy, President Haffan of the Bronx, Deputy Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Bridges, Commissioner York, and President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond.

An extract from a letter sent to President Holahan by President King of the Merchants' Association was read by the President of the board. It asked that the Board of Public Improvements grant to the Merchants' Association the power to investigate the whole matter of water supply, to give them full information on the matter of the Ramapo contract, so that body could use its influence for the municipal ownership of the water supply or direct its influence against the passing of the Ramapo contract by legislative action.

A part of the merchants' communication reads:

"We are convinced that a portion of the city is in urgent need of an increased water supply. Representing as we do the greater number of the merchants of New York, we ask that the Board of Public Improvements pass a resolution at a meeting, giving us the power to investigate the whole matter of water supply. In case our suggestion is acceptable to you, we will request the appointment of a committee to conduct the actual investigation, and shall expect to have access to all data in your department and such information as may be in the power of your engineers to supply. We suggest sixty days as the proper time to perform the work."

Following the reading of the above, President Holahan presented to the board a resolution to the effect that that body grant to the Merchants' Association full power to make the investigation proposed by the organization, and that the board give full support.

A warm discussion followed when the resolution was put to a vote. A number of the members present were in favor of the resolution, but Commissioner Dalton hotly opposed it.

"That resolution," he said, "is entirely out of order." Then addressing President Holahan, he asked:

"Mr. President, what is the Merchants' Association?"

"It is an organization," explained President Holahan, "composed of the merchants of New York City, and it represents a very influential body of citizens."

"What right have they to take up this matter in the way of investigating it?" said Commissioner Dalton. "At the next meeting I suppose we will have the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, and other mercantile associations making application to investigate the Ramapo matter. It required a wonderful exhibition of nerve to present that resolution to the board, when the whole matter should rightfully have been referred to the Department of Water Supply to answer this communication."

Commissioner York also objected to the Board settling the matter. He agreed with Commissioner Dalton that it belonged wholly within the province of the Department of Water Supply, and he submitted to the Board as a substitute the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the whole matter of this correspondence in connection with the Merchants' Association be referred to the Commissioner of Water Supply with instructions to enter into correspondence with these persons who have presented this communication, and to ascertain from them such information as they may have upon the subject, and that he use it to the best advantage in making up his report upon the matter to this board.

President Holahan explained after the meeting that he merely presented the resolution to the board as a matter of formality, to have the board refer it to the proper department for consideration. He said that the letter from the Merchants' Association had asked him to express his views on municipal ownership of franchises, and he expressed himself in favor of it if the city reported the financial ability. The amendment to the Constitution, voted for by the citizens of New York County at the polls on Tuesday, he said, in separating the bonded debt of the County and City of New York, would extend the debt limit of the city, and would make the municipal ownership of franchises more possible and feasible.

Mr. Grout said last night regarding the injunction:

"I have been engaged for some time in careful examination of the facts and the law to see whether there are not other grounds for proceeding than those involved in pending suits, and I find in the unconstitutionality of the Ramapo act, in the restriction in the charter against contracting with any company except those actually engaged in supplying water, and in the fact that the Board of Public Improvements entirely ignored the offers of other companies, and never investigated the reasonableness of the price which the Ramapo Company asks, new, and, I am confident, sufficient grounds of injunction.

"The Ramapo act is clearly unconstitutional and void. It is a private act, forbidden by the Constitution to embrace more than one subject, and that must be expressed in its title. Yet, under the title 'An act to limit and define the powers of the Ramapo Water Company,' the act attempts to widely extend instead of to limit the powers which the company theretofore possessed."

FOR TRANS-HUDSON RESERVOIRS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation was held yesterday afternoon. The question of an increased water supply for New York City was discussed. John H. Washburne, Vice President of the Home Fire Insurance Company favored crossing the Hudson River for the city's increased water supply. He did not believe in the Ramapo scheme, nor did he especially recommend municipal ownership.

A resolution offered by G. W. Smith was passed, requesting Congress to establish the gold dollar as a standard of value and to provide that all bonds and notes of the United States and all paper money, including National bank notes, shall be redeemable in gold. A resolution, offered by Silas M. Giddings, was passed urging the establishment of a new department of the National Government with a head in the President's Cabinet, to be known as the Department of Commerce and Manufactures.

BUDGET FOR 1900 RECEIVED.

A joint meeting of the Municipal Assembly was called for 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to receive the tax budget for 1900. The Aldermen and Councilmen were slow in getting around, and it was nearly half an hour after the time set that a quorum was secured. President Guggenheimer presided. The budget was received. Councilman Goodman had in the meantime moved that if be referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Leich tried to make an objection, but President Guggenheimer would not let him speak.

"Well, I want to say that the budget is incomplete, anyway," said Mr. Leich. Several members wanted to make speeches, but were ruled out by the President. The budget was finally laid over for a week, and the joint meeting adjourned.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.
—LATEST U.S. GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

WARSZAWIAK CASE AGAIN.

Before Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church—Rumor of Reinstatement.

It was rumored yesterday that the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church had recently restored Hermann Warszawiak to church membership. When the matter was broached last night to Silas B. Brownell and H. Edwards Rowland, members of the session, they both refused to answer any questions. It was learned, however, that the case of Mr. Warszawiak is again under consideration by the governing body of the church. The members of the session are pledged to absolute secrecy regarding their deliberations.

The case was remitted upon a technicality to the local session by the Synod which recently convened at Troy. The case will be discussed at a meeting of the session tonight, when probably some action will be taken looking toward further action at the coming meeting of the Presbytery.

FIRE IN A BED FACTORY.

Flames in a Mott Street Building Do $25,000 Damage.

The mattress and bed factory of Pomeroy & Gambell, 7 and 9 Mott Street, was badly damaged by fire yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and a number of girls and men employed in the building narrowly escaped. The blaze started in a pile of loose excelsior, and spread rapidly, doing $25,000 damage.

The building is owned by J. Boyce Smith, and the insurance was distributed as follows: On building—Niagara, $5,000; Traders' of New York, $4,000; Boston, $2,000; Stuyvesant, $1,100; Williamsburg City, $1,000; Hamilton, $1,000; Phoenix, of Hartford, $1,000; Fire Association, $1,000; Western of Toronto, $1,000; British America, $1,000. On stock—Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000; Merchants' Lloyds, $2,500; Glens Falls, $1,000; Grand Rapids, $1,000; New Orleans, $1,000; Virginia State, $1,000; Washington, $1,000; Fort Wayne, $1,000; North River, $500; New York Underwriters', $500; Citizens' of St. Louis, $250. On machinery—Liverpool and London and Globe, $1,000; Citizens' of St. Louis, $750; North River, $750. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

DEWEY ARCH PERPETUATION.

Subscribers' Names Not Disclosed—Large Sums Being Received.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch held last Monday the question of the advisability of making public the names of subscribers and the sums subscribed was discussed. It was decided that it would be inadvisable to do this at present, as it is expected that a number of the subscribers will increase the amounts they have promised.

The following were added to the Executive Committee: E. Ellery Anderson, Edward R. Johnes, and Louis Windmüller.

Charles H. Nicoll, the Secretary of the Citizens' Committee, said yesterday that every one connected with the movement was delighted with the progress already made. A large number of subscriptions, many of them for very large sums, had been either received or promised, and the various committees were working hard to complete the fund at the earliest date possible. "There is no fear," said Mr. Nicoll, "that the Dewey Arch movement will die of inanition."

LEGAL NOTES.

POWER OF SALE DEPENDENT UPON CONSENT OF THIRD PERSON.—Isaac F. Jones, who died in 1870, gave his residuary estate, both real and personal, by his will, to his wife and daughter, during their lives, and upon the death of the survivor it was to go to persons designated. The daughter, Mary E. Gulick, was authorized, with the consent of her mother, to sell the real estate. The mother died in 1875, without having given her consent to a sale. In April, 1896, the daughter contracted to sell the premises, 321 West Twenty-second Street, to John C. Griswold, who refused to take title on the ground that the consent of the testator's widow was a condition precedent to the exercise of the power of sale in the will. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment of the First Appellate Division, rendered in 1897, in favor of the defendant, in a suit to compel Mr. Griswold to perform his contract, holding that the pre-existing rule that where a power was to be executed with the consent of third persons, the death of one of such persons before consent given rendered the execution of the power impossible, applied where the death of the third person occurred prior to the passage of the real property law enacted in 1896, that therefore the mother's death operated to terminate the power of sale, and it could not thereafter be exercised by the executrix.

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LOOKING FOR DANGER BY TRAVELER AT CROSSING.—John Zwack, a boy ten years old, was injured while on his way to school, at the crossing of the Erie Railroad at Hydraulic Street, Buffalo, on Oct. 24, 1894, where two main tracks and several side tracks ran east and west with a curve a few hundred feet to the east, and when there were cars standing on the side track east of the crossing. In his suit against the railroad company for damages, the boy testified that on arriving at the centre of the first track he stopped and looked both ways; that he saw or heard no engine or train from the east, but did see two engines coupled together coming from the west; that he waited for them to pass, and then immediately started across the tracks and, when about twenty-five feet from where he stopped to allow the engines to pass, was struck by a passenger train from the east, and injured. The Court of Appeals has now sustained a judgment of the Fourth Appellate Division, which was not unanimous, affirming a judgment on verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The Court held, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, that the question of contributory negligence, as presented, was one of fact, and not of law, although the plaintiff did not affirmatively state that he kept on looking both ways while crossing. In the absence of signals or safeguards at the crossing, the passage of the train through this populous city at the rate of twenty miles an hour was held to be evidence upon which the jury might find negligence; and the boy, in order to avoid the imputation of negligence, it was held, was bound only to exercise that degree of care which could reasonably be expected from one of his years. Whether a child of that age was sui juris depended, the Court said, upon his capacity and intelligence, and hence was a question for the consideration of the jury, in connection with all the facts and circumstances of the case. Judge Bartlett gave a dissenting opinion, concurred in by Judge Gray, holding that the plaintiff, who was shown by indisputed evidence to have been sui juris, was guilty of negligence as matter of law.

ZOOLOGICAL PARK OPENED

Ex-Gov. Morton Presides at the Public Ceremonies.

MR. COLER ON ITS BENEFITS

Will Aid, He Declares, in Counteracting Effect of Evil Reports About the City.

The new Zoological Park in the Bronx a splendid stretch of 261 acres of country, that is destined to accommodate one of the finest collections of wild animals in the world, and will be known as New York Zoological Park, was formally opened to the public at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, President of the New York Zoological Society. Hereafter all will be able to enjoy its wonders and beauties gratis from 10 o'clock in the morning until sunset. The ceremonies were very brief.

Ex-Gov. Morton, Controller Bird S. Coler, (representing the city in the absence of the Mayor,) and the Park Commissioners arrived at the main entrance, Pelham Avenue and Southern Boulevard, shortly before 3 o'clock, and were conducted by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Vice President of the society and Chairman of the Executive Committee; William T. Hornaday, Director of the Park, and other officials, to a flag-draped stand in front of the aquatic bird house, the portal of which had also been tastefully draped with bunting. The stand was surrounded with chairs, which were occupied by many guests of the society, who had arrived on two special trains from Manhattan.

Among those present were J. Pierpont Morgan, William E. Dodge, Jacob H. Schiff, William C. Whitney, Morris K. Jesup, Philip Schuyler, C. Grant La Farge, C. P. Huntington, Lispenard Stewart, William C. Schermerhorn, Prof. W. Stratford, Seth Low, Senator Mitchell, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, and Dr. Frank Baker of the Zoological Park at Washington, and, among the women, Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Mrs. George Lewis, and Miss Ethel Du Bois.

Ex-Gov. Morton introduced Vice President Osborn as the man who had done more than any other toward bringing about the realization of the scheme for the park.

Prof. Osborn welcomed the guests and public to the Park, and continued:

"What our museums are doing for art and natural science this park and its fair botanical companion up the Bronx will do for nature, by bringing its wonders and beauties within the reach of thousands and millions of all classes who cannot travel or explore. The intelligent scientific design and administration of this park in the popular American spirit alone justifies its establishment and maintenance by the city as a new force in our educational system and as a delightful pleasure ground.

"Nature has given the city this park, and has given us the motive for its treatment. When our general scheme of planting and inclosure is completed, all the animals of North America, and many of the Old World, will be seen just as they live in the woods.

"We must acknowledge to-day the gifts of the liberal men and women of this city who have thus far contributed about $150,000 toward the plans, buildings, and animals, while the taxpayers, in the good judgment of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate, have contributed an equal amount toward the paths, grading, drainage, fences, and pavilions. Yet this third of a million already expended is only the beginning of an undertaking in which all citizens will take a direct interest and contribute according to their means."

Controller Bird S. Coler responded to the address of welcome. He said, in part:

"The plan of public co-operation with private generosity in establishing and maintaining institutions combining artistic or scientific instruction with pleasure for the great body of our citizens seems to be now firmly established. These institutions are, or will be, show places, which do and will attract visitors and help to give our city the reputation it should possess among the great capitals of the world.

"We hear so much said about New York that is bad, that it is time a better public sentiment were aroused, that we showed to the world what good things New York contains, and by developing in our midst all that we have that is good and beautiful, banish that which is bad and ugly."

August Moebus, Park Commissioner of the Bronx, wound up the speechmaking with a few remarks, in the course of which he said: "Both the society and the municipality may well be congratulated that in the brief space of four years, notwithstanding all the complications and delays arising from the many conflicts of charter interpretation, this great work has been successfully carried on to its present condition."

The rail in front of the stand was then removed, and Mr. Morton, accompanied by the officials and guests, who were followed by the general public, proceeded to the various animal habitations and formally opened them. Police Capt. Hugh Fitzpatrick of the Forty-first Precinct and a couple of policemen marched at the head of the procession.

Much remains to be done in the park, and workmen are still busy on the immense flying cage, which is 175 feet long, 75 feet wide, 80 feet high, and contains three large trees. This cage is even larger than the big aviary in the Zoological Gardens in London, and, like it, will prove a centre of attraction. The completed buildings and other installations are the mule deer range and house, fallow deer range and house, axis deer range and house, ducks' aviary, aquatic birds' house, blacktail deer range and house, Virginia deer range and house, red deer range and house, caribou range and house, moose range and house, elk range and house, wolf dens, fox dens, aquatic mammals' pond, otter pool, antelope range and house, prairie dogs' inclosure, burrowing rodents, small mammal house, (temporary,) reptile house, crocodile pool, bear dens, beaver pond, and buffalo range and house.

The present collection of animals is made up as follows:

	Species.	Specimens.
Mammals	43	157
Birds	86	175
Alligators	1	10
Lizards	13	71
Turtles	18	94
Serpents	36	293
Batrachians	10	37
Total	157	843

Several thousand persons trooped through the Park before closing time yesterday, and some of the animals were shy. The big red Russian wolf scurried to a rock at the furthest extremity of his cage, and remained there glowering fixedly at the people. In a cage containing five young bears, grizzly, black, and brown, a little brown bruin hurriedly climbed a tree. One of two great male polar bears backed away, but his companion climbed on the low dividing railing wall, stood on his hind legs, and calmly contemplated his visitors. Four California sea lions in the cage adjoining kept up a continuous barking which the spectators were pleased to interpret as a chorus of welcome. At present there is only one moose, and a baby at that; but there are eight splendid elk, six of which were contributed by George J. Gould from his preserve, Furlough Lodge, in the Catskills.

The chief attraction yesterday was the reptile house. This, which is in charge of R. L. Ditmars, is a very fine building, and Mr. Ditmars and his two assistants had worked until midnight to get it in order for the opening day, handling no fewer than forty snakes, including copperheads, diamond rattlers, cotton mouth moccasins, &c. Commodious compartments with glass sides and fronts and disposed around the walls contain lizards and snakes in great variety and of brilliant colors. In the centre of the hall is a row of pools with glass partitions, and containing 21 species of edible fresh-water terrapin. The pools terminate in a large salt-water tank whose only occupant at present is a 40-pound green turtle. Palms and other plants disposed about the building add to its attractiveness.

MRS. VANDERBILT TO POLICE.

Letter and Check for $5,000 for the Pension Fund.

Chief of Police Devery last night received a letter from Mrs. Alice G. Vanderbilt, inclosing a check for $5,000 for the benefit of the Police Pension Fund. The letter is as follows:

"Mrs. Vanderbilt desires to express to Chief Devery, and through him to the officers and members of the force who performed the service, her grateful acknowledgment of their considerate care and attention on the occasion of her husband's funeral. Wishing to strengthen the Police Pension Fund she incloses her check for $5,000 for that purpose."

The letter is dated Oct. 23, 1899.

VANDERBILT WILL PROBATED.

Special Guardians Named for the Two Minor Children.

Surrogate Fitzgerald, on the application of Reginald C. Vanderbilt, the youngest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, yesterday appointed Howard A. Taylor, a lawyer of 71 Broadway, as his special guardian in the proceeding pending for the probate of his father's will.

The application of Reginald Vanderbilt was supplemented by a formal affidavit of Mrs. Alice Gwynne Vanderbilt, his mother, disclaiming interest in the appointment.

William Williams, a lawyer, was a week ago designated by the Surrogate to look after the interests of Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, who is under the age of fourteen years. He will probably be appointed as her special guardian.

The will was offered for probate yesterday morning and signed by the Surrogate in the afternoon. The several witnesses were sworn by Clerk Washburn, and they testified to their signatures on the will and codicils. None of the heirs or executors was present.

EDWARD W. SCOTT'S RETURN.

Became Ill and Dazed While Keeping Business Engagement.

Edward W. Scott, the aged dry goods merchant whose disappearance from his home at the San Remo Hotel on Monday caused his family to fear that he had met with foul play, or that he had wandered away while temporarily deranged, returned to his home yesterday at noon. Mr. Scott is seventy years old. His family notified the police of his disappearance yesterday. Shortly after the alarm was sent out, Mrs. Scott was called to the telephone by her husband, who explained that he was ill, and that he was at the Fort Lee Ferry, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He asked that his brother, George W. Scott, be sent to meet him. The latter drove over to the ferry in a carriage and found the merchant in a semi-dazed condition.

Mr. Scott explained that he had gone to Fort Lee to keep a business engagement on Monday evening, and that while there he suddenly became ill. He lost consciousness then, he declared, and did not remember anything until yesterday morning, when he found himself at the Fort Lee Ferry. He did not know where he was, and asked the gateman at the ferry. Upon being informed, he at once telephoned his family.

Mr. Scott did not need medical attendance when he reached the hotel, but neither he nor his wife would discuss his strange disappearance.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits, Special, $25.

A few well-tailored suits—at above price—made from Imported Scotch and English Homespuns and Cheviots, in fashionable shades, and silk-lined throughout. Value $35.

Misses' Suits,

ages 14, 16 & 18 years,

$12.50,

regular prices $18.50 & $20.

Brown, Blue and Gray Camel's Hair Homespuns; strictly tailor-made. A good chance for Small Women. 13th St. Store Only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

"A FOUL TACKLE."

If football and golf have taught anything, they've taught how to dress your boy.

Boys' golf suits that are used for school, $8.50 to $11; football suits, $1.25.

No trouble or money has been spared to make everything any man could possibly want in the shape of an overcoat.

The cloth in our best overcoats represents not the best of one country, but the finest produced in any country. Rough to smooth. $15 to $55.

Most dealers take your underwear from the same box, whether you're long or short.

We fit your legs and arms as well as your waist. $1 to $10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Untrimmed Millinery Dep't.

Velvet Picture Hats,—large or medium size,—all velvet, or velvet crowns with chenille, braid and taffetas brims,

$1.85 each;
Formerly $3.00 to $4.50

Trimmed turbans and "travelling" Hats, of cloth or felt, with grebe breasts, quills, scarfs or birds,

$2.50 each;
Formerly $3.75 to $5.50

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.

ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES, ONE PRICE, $3.50.

The W. L. Douglas shoes have a reputation which extends around the world. Their popularity has made a new era in shoe making, and in the shoe history of this country. With an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, I have made possible the fact that shoes can be made to sell now at $3.50 and still possess the same material, workmanship, style, and durability to be found in those costing from $5 to $7. The result is I have 60 retail stores in the large cities, millions of wearers, and the largest $3.50 shoe business in the world.

I sell the young men, business men, lawyers, statesmen, physicians, mechanics, and all those who are looking for a shoe worth from $5 to $7 for $3.50. Do you wear them?

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 5th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Guests "They badden with them for the nonce."

Ever since the first Thanksgiving Day, when the turkey roasted before a log fire, and Indian Sachems were the invited guests, Thanksgiving has meant hospitality. And hospitality, nowadays, means furnishing and arranging one's rooms to look "Welcome."

It is the little touches of comfort and contrast that give the wanted expression. A quaint bit of tapestry over the mantel in the dining-room; a window seat hung about with Oriental rugs, in the library, a mass of gay pillows in the couch corner; a dash of odd color in seat or elbow-table—any one of them gives an air of liveableness to a room, which makes a guest at home.

Our floors show not only the most delightful materials for the touches, but the most delightful examples of the touches themselves, at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 and 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Lord Mayor Tallon Going to Albany.

Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin and John E. Redmond, M. P., will leave New York tomorrow for Albany, where they will address a mass meeting Sunday and make an appeal for the Parnell Monument Fund. They will call on Gov. Roosevelt Saturday. It is also the intention of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Redmond to call on the President and visit Washington when Congress is in session.

A Bogus Charity Fund Collector.

The Charity Organization Society has received word that a woman calling herself Mrs. Wilson is soliciting contributions for the Children's Fold, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The Children's Fold does not employ a collector, and has not authorized any one to solicit such subscriptions.

O'Neill's.

The New Furs and Fur Garments

We direct special attention to our splendid stock of Fur Collarettes, Capes and Coats, comprising all the newest styles and combinations, the Skins being beautifully matched and the workmanship and finish of the best. None but the best Furriers being represented—a few prices:

Collarettes

of Canada Seal, ten inches deep, full Circular Sweep, yoke of Astrachan, Large Storm Collar, lined with fancy Satin, 4.98

Electric Seal Collarettes with Persian Paw yoke, high Storm Collar, Stole front finished with tails, lined with extra quality of Fancy Taffeta, 11.98

Jackets

Electric Seal Jackets, twenty-two inches deep, perfect in shape, lined throughout with Skinner's Satin, Skins correctly matched, 33.75

Women's Suits and Jackets

Black Cheviot Serge Suits, New Box Front Jacket, Habit Back, Skirt lined with Percaline and bound with Velveteen, most exceptional value at 18.00

A Full Line of Medium and Heavy Weight Jackets for Women in the Popular Materials at Very Attractive Prices.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Thursday, Nov. 9th.

Millinery.

Special Importation of *Hats & Toques* for the *Horse Show and Evening Wear.*

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

American Hosiery Co.,
Salesrooms, 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours.

Red, Blue, and Black stamps show relative qualities.

All the different weights and mixtures.

ASK FOR IT; TAKE NO OTHER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
JULIA ARTHUR
IN MORE THAN QUEEN.

BROADWAY—SPECIAL.
MONSTER BENEFIT
FOR THE
ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1899.
The following Artists have volunteered and WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR:
SIR HENRY IRVING and Company, MR. JOHN DREW and MISS ISABELLE IRVING, MR. WILLIAM H. CRANE, assisted by the members of his Company; MRS. FISKE, assisted by the members of her Company; MISS JULIA ARTHUR, assisted by the members of her Company; MR. EUGENE COWLES, MR. RICHIE LING, and a host of others.
Through the courtesy of Managers, Messrs. Jacob Litt, Charles Frohman, Al. Hayman, Joseph Brooks, Edwin Knowles, Theodore Moss, Harry Mann, Frank Perley, and George W. Lederer.
Sale of tickets opens at the box office Monday, November 13th. Orders by mail will be received now.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....8:15 sharp. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wed. & Saturday at 2.
E. H. SOTHERN & Miss HARNED
The new drama by Leo Ditrichstein, entitled
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. .....THIRD MONTH..... Charles Frohman presents
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Wm. Gillette In His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées at 2. MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. LAST WEEK—MAT. SAT.
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN. | The Girl in the Barracks
Nov. 13—"Make Way for the Ladies."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE to-night & Sat. night, "Das Opferlamm," (The Scapegoat.) Friday Ev. & Sat. Mat., (pop. pr.,) "Wilhelm Tell."

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. ½ Man, ½ Horse; Colored Minstrels

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Hambourg
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Programme: SIEGFRIED, WAGNER, Overture "Die Barenhauter" (first time; HUMPERDINCK, Maurische Rhapsodie (first time); RUBINSTEIN, Concerto for Pianoforte in D minor; GLAZOUNOW, Symphony in C minor, No. 6, (first time). Soloist, Mr. MARK HAMBOURG.
Season and single tickets, $1.50 to 75c., now on sale at box office and at Tyson's (Fifth Ave. Hotel) at regular prices. Admission, 50c.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR .....Conductor
Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts—Nov. 17, 18; Dec. 8, 9; Jan. 5, 6; Jan. 26, 27; Feb. 16, 17; Mch. 9, 10; Mch. 23, 24; Apr. 6, 7. Soloists: PETSCHNIKOFF—HAMBOURG—LEONORA JACKSON—MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK—DE PACHMANN and others.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
First Chamber Music Matinee
Tuesday, November 14, at 2:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Assisted by Mr. R. Burmeister, Piano.
Res. Seats $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Proctor's 23d St. TACIANU Con. Perf. EDISON MOVING PICTURES. 15, 25, 50c.
DeCourcey Bros., Gerald Griffin & Co., 30 others.
PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. | Hugh Stanton & Co. New Moving Pictures.
30 Other Big Features. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Ev. at 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
"A LAUGHING HIT."
WM. H. CRANE IN A RICH MAN'S SON.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. TO-DAY for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 10th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

HORSE SHOW | A few choice Arena and Tier Boxes for sale at the office of the National Horse Show Association, 16 East 23d St.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY.
Nightly S. This week, except Sat.—ROBESPIERRE. Sat. Mat.—The Amber Heart and Nance Oldfield. Sat. Eve. at 8—WATERLOO and THE BELLS. NEXT WEEK. Seats Ready To-day.
Monday and Tuesday Evgs.—ROBESPIERRE. Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Mat.—The Merchant of Venice Sat. Ngt.—THE BELLS and NANCE OLDFIELD.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. 33d & B'way. Mats Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK—THE LAUGHING HIT.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND
Sale of seats begins this morning at 9 for ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. Sat. 2:15
No smoking or drinking at matinées.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c.

CASINO! To-night 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
The Triple Triumph! | ALICE NIELSEN & Opera Co. in The Singing Girl!

AMERICAN 42nd & B'way. Castle Sq. Opera Co
Evgs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
CARMEN
Next Week—DER FREISCHUTZ, (In English.)

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Eve., 8. Mat. Sat.
GEN'L ADM., 50c. TWO WEEKS ONLY.
IN GAYPAREE INCLUDING FOUGERE.
Promenade de Luxe 8 to Midnight.

KEITH'S LAST WEEK OF CHING LING FOO
ROBERT EDESON
and ELLEN BURG. Splendid Bill. BIOGRAPH.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. BOWERY BURLESQUERS. "Slumming." Great Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. A GREAT BIG HIT! | Nights 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "ROUND NEW YORK." Great Cast—500 in stage. NEW MUSIC—NEW SCENES. DON'T FORGET OUR SUNDAY POPS.

5th Ave. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

Academy of Music, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK. DENMAN THOMPSON and THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.
Next Week Special Production "Way Down East."

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues. B'way & 30 St. & Sat.
Whirl-i-gig & The Other Way.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
May Irwin 'Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY. The Biggest Hit of All.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. M'LLE FIFI.
Next w'k, "Phroso," with Odette Tyler

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. | The Cuckoo. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Next Week—"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."